UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

FREE SPEECH COALITION, INC.,
et al,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

THE HONORABLE ERIC HOLDER, JR.,
in his Official Capacity as
Attorney General of the United
States,

Defendant.

Defendant.

09-CV-4607

09-CV-4607

Philadelphia,

Dune 14, 2013
10:04 a.m.

TRANSCRIPT OF TRIAL
BEFORE THE HONORABLE MICHAEL M. BAYLSON
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

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I live in Santa Barbara, California.

residence?

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5

- Q And what is your current occupation?
- 2 A I am a professor of communication at the University of California, Santa Barbara.
- 5 A Well, I received my undergraduate degrees in psychology
- and sociology from Northern Kentucky University. From there,
- 7 I went to the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where I
- 8 completed a master's degree in sociology and a Ph.D. in
- 9 psychology. Then, from that point, I went to UCLA where I was
- 10 mployed for approximately two years and then onto the
- 11 University of California, Santa Barbara.
- 12 Q And tell the Court what your experience has been as a
- university professor over the years?
- 14 A Well, I had a variety of teaching and research
- 15 responsibilities and administrative responsibilities.
- 16 | Throughout the years, I chaired the Law and Society Program at
- 17 | the University of California, Santa Barbara. I also have been
- a full professor at the university for, now, approximately 20
- 19 | years. In addition, I have served as the Director of the
- 20 | Survey Research Center and also as the Director of Graduate
- 21 Studies of the Department of Communication.
- 22 Q Okay. Now, what -- what have your areas of focus been
- 23 over the years?
- 24 A I would describe my area as primarily sex and the
- 25 judiciary.

Dr. Linz - Direct (Mur)

Q Okay. And can you tell the Court -- and if you look in front of you, there is Plaintiff's Exhibit 38, which has your CV in it. Can you tell the Court what kinds of courses you have taught over the years?

A In the Department of Communication, I've taught courses such as the Effects of Mass Media on the Individual,
Communication Law, Sex Media and the Judiciary, the Design and Analysis of Surveys, Interpreting Sociolegal Research, Law and Social Science, Media Law, Psychology in the Legal System,
Seminar on Speech and Violence, Seminar on Juries and Justice,
Research Methods in Communication, Applications in Advance
Research Methods and Law and Policy as Used in Justice and as Media.

Q Now, have you won any honors and awards and if so, can you mention a few of them?

A I have won a number of honors or received a number of awards for my research. For example, in 2012, my work was honored as the top paper in "InterGroup Communication". This paper had to do with traffic stops, police traffic stops, ethnicity, accent and extensive policing. In 2011, I received a Top Paper Award for the National Communication Association in the sub-area of communication and law for a paper entitled, "Indecency in the 21st Century: Revisiting the Assumption of the Regulation of Indecent Broadcasting".

That same year, in the International Communication

Association, the communication law and policy division, I received Best Paper Award for a paper entitled, "The Secondary Effects Doctrine Since Alameda: An Empirical Reexamination of the Justifications for Laws Limiting First Amendment Protection".

In 2009, I received an award from the National Communication Association, Top Scholarship and Freedom of Expression for a paper entitled "Erotic Dancing, Liquor and Crime: An Empirical Critique of Virginia Statute Changes Restricting Liquor Sales in Adult Entertainment". In 2007, I received an award from the National Communications Association, Top Freedom of Expression Scholarship for a paper entitled, "Evaluating the Potential Secondary Effects of Adult Video/Book Stores in Indianapolis, Indiana".

In 2006 -- and I can stop at any point.

- Q Well, that's -- I think you can stop here, and the rest of them are in your CV. Can you tell the Court, have you published any articles in any peer reviewed journals?
- 19 A Yes, I have.

- Q And can you tell the Court approximately how many peer reviewed journal articles have you published?
 - A Peer reviewed, sir, journal articles, probably in the neighborhood of 50, and then an additional 50 articles in the -- an additional 50 published works that would include chapters or other proceedings.

Q And can you tell the Court what some of your publications are with particular emphasis on those that have anything to do with media, communication, erotic expression, sexually explicit expression, any -- any involving that kind of work?

A Yes. Most recently, in press, working from most recent to least recent, we've just published an article entitled "Predators, Porn and Peers: Predicting Parent Underestimation of Their Children's Risky Internet Experiences", in the journal, Computer Mediated Communication. I've just published a chapter in 2013 entitled, "The Internet and Aggression: Motivation, Disinhibitory and Opportunity Aspects". We just published another chapter in a volume that is edited by the American Psychological Association entitled, "Sexuality and Pornography".

Q And that was this year?

A That was this -- that was this year in the <u>APA</u>

<u>Educational Psychology Handbook</u>. Those would comprise the publications for this year. Last year, for example, I published, "Effects of Sexually Oriented Messages on the Individuals and Communities: A History of Challenging Assumptions in the Courtroom" in an edited volume entitled Application of Communication Research in Courtroom Litigation.

Other related articles would include a 2011 publication, "Indecency in the 21st Century", published in the Free Speech Year Book. Another in 2011, "Contributions to the

Contents of " -- perhaps this is not that relevant. Let me move to the next publication in 2010, "The Secondary Effects Doctrine Since Alameda: An Empirical Reexamination of the Justification for Laws Limiting First Amendment Protection".

Further then, an article co-authored by Yao and Mahood in 2009 entitled, "Sexual Priming, Gender Stereotyping and Likelihood to Sexually Harass: Examining the Effects of Playing Sexually Explicit Video Games". Further in 2009, a piece entitled, "Pornography is Not Addictive and Does Not Lead to Violence Against Women" in a book entitled, Addiction: Opposing Viewpoints. Beyond that, Paul and Linz, 2008, "The Effects of Exposure to Virtual Child Pornography on Viewer Cognitions and Attitudes Towards Deviant Sexual Behavior".

Beyond that, <u>Encyclopedia of Psychology and Law</u>, in 2007, "Pornography" -- colon or comma -- "The Effects of Exposure To". Beyond that, in 2007, "Testing Supreme Court Assumptions in <u>California v. LaRue</u>: Is There Justification for Prohibiting Sexually Explicit Messages in Establishments that Sell Liquor". Beyond that, in 2006, "Peep Show Establishments, Police Activity, Public Place and Time: A Study of Secondary Effects on San Diego, California".

Beyond that, 2004, "An Examination of the Assumption
That Adult Businesses are Associated with Crime in Surrounding
Areas", a secondary effects study in Charlotte, North
Carolina. Further, in 2002, "Men's Behavior Toward Women

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After Viewing Sexually Explicit Films: Degradation Makes a Difference". Beyond that, 2001, "Government Regulation of Adult Businesses Through Zoning and Anti-Nudity Ordinances: Debunking the Legal Myth of Negative Secondary Effects". Beyond that, 2001, "Child Pornography", a chapter in the <u>Handbook of Law and Social Science: Youth and Justice</u>. Why don't you tell us a little bit about what that Q chapter was about? Α That chapter was a summation of the social science research on the availability of the prosecution and the possible effects of exposure to child pornography as of 2000 -- the year 2000, essentially. Okay. And -- and without going through the whole thing, what is the earliest date that you published a peer reviewed article on the subject of sexually explicit material? And maybe go to page 12 of your -- 12 and 13? Well, as early as 1982, I published an article entitled, "Scientific Research on Pornography and Violence: The Implications for American Law" in The Bulletin of the British Psychological Society. That would constitute, I think, as my first publication in the area. And then throughout that time in the 1980s, publications such as, "Using Psychological Research on Violent Pornography to Inform Legal Change", 1984;

1984, again, "Basis of Liability for Injuries Produced by

Media Portrayals of Violent Pornography"; 1984, "Sexual

1 Violence in the Media"; 1984, "The Effects of Multiple

2 Exposures to Film Violence Against Women"; 1986, "The Question

of Pornography: It is Not Sex but Violence That is an

4 Obscenity in Our Society".

Q And then go to the preceding page and just give us a few

6 in the mid to late '80s.

7 A You're making me feel extremely old, Mr. Murray. "The

8 Findings and Recommendations of the Attorney General's

Commission on Pornography: Do the Psychological Facts fit the

10 Political Theory?", published in <u>The American Psychologist</u> in

1987. A book published in 1987, The Question of Pornography:

Research Findings and Policy Implications. Also in 1987,

13 Sexual Violence in the Mass Media: Sexual Psychological

14 | Implications". 1987, as well, "The Attorney General's

Commission on Pornography: The Gap Between Findings and

16 Facts".

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17 \parallel Q All right. I think that gives us a pretty good picture.

Have you -- Dr. Linz, have you engaged in any journal

19 refereeing, yourself?

A Yes, I have.

Q And can you tell us a little bit about that work?

A That work involves blindly, and that is to say with no

23 knowledge to author of the article, reviews for editors of

scientific journals who may publish work in the area of social

25 science and sex.

Q Now, does the CV that is in front of you that is part of Plaintiff's Exhibit 38 pretty well accurately portray your professional background and experience as of, I guess, March of 2013?

A Yes, it does.

Q Okay. Now, have you done, then -- you've published, it looks like, over 30 years in the area of sexually oriented material, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q Now, have you, over those years, studied or done any research on, for example, the primary effects of such materials?

A I've done a significant amount of research in that area.

Q Okay. Tell the Court a little bit about the research that you've done in connection with the primary effects of sexually explicit expression.

A Primarily, we've been involved in looking at the effects of exposure to the various types of pornography through an experimental paradigm, whereby men, for example, are exposed to pornographic material from one type or another content, and then, we examine the effects of that exposure on attitudes towards women, attitudes towards sexual assault and a variety of other outcome variables. We've been particularly interested in the question of violent pornography or violent depictions -- depictions of violence against women over the

1 years.

Q Okay. Now -- and during the 30 plus years that you've been doing that, has that caused you to be in a position where you've had to view sexually explicit images?

A Yes.

Q And could you describe to the Court, in some measurable way, that works for you, the type and quantity of images that you have viewed as part of your work over the years?

A Well, over the years, as the technologies have changed, I've viewed printed material in addition, then, to videotaped material, DVD material, then, ultimately, the material that appears, at this point, on the Internet. That has included the examination of millions of pornographic images.

Q Okay. Now, during the 30 plus years that you have been reviewing sexually explicit material, have you ever encountered actual child pornography being distributed through the various commercial distribution channels that you have accessed?

A No, I have not.

Q Okay. Now, Dr. Linz, in this case, you were asked to arrive at certain estimates of data, is that correct?

A That is correct.

Q And were you asked, for example, to estimate the quantity of actual child pornography that does exist, compared to the quantity of all sexually explicit images that are available,

commercially? Was that one of the questions that you examined?

3 A Yes.

Q Were you also asked to arrive at an estimate of the quantity of sexually explicit expression depicting persons who could reasonably be confused as minors, based on their apparent ages, compared to the quantity of sexually explicit expression depicting persons who are obviously above the age of majority? Did you examine that question?

A Yes.

- Q And finally, were you asked to estimate the quantity of private non-commercial sexually explicit expression shared by citizens by various means?
- 14 A Yes, I was.
 - Q Now, in connection with the first two questions, that is, the quantity of child pornography versus the rest of the universe, and the quantity of confusing material versus non-confusing material, did you ask the Free Speech Coalition to carry out certain Google searches to help you arrive at that estimate in addition to the information that you had, yourself?
 - A Yes, I did.
 - Q Okay. Now, and are the Google searches that were conducted at your request in Appendix A in your report in this case?

- 1 A Yes, they are.
- Q Okay. Now, Dr. Linz, I've put on the screen the page
- 3 that begins your Appendix A, do you see that?
- 4 A Yes, I do. However, it is slightly blurry.
- 5 Q Okay. But there should be a hard copy of Plaintiff's
- 6 Exhibit 38 in front of you, and if you would -- if you would
- 7 prefer to turn to Appendix A there, that would be easier for
- 8 you to read. But was one of the search terms that you asked
- 9 to be searched, the search term, MILF?
- 10 A Yes, it is, M-I-L-F.
- 11 Q And when that search term was entered on Google, how many
- 12 hits were there?
- 13 A 454 million.
- 14 | Q Then, did you have a search done on a search term known
- as teen pron?
- 16 A Yes, I did. That's teen pron, P-R-O-N.
- 17 | Q And can you explain -- then we'll get to some other
- 18 search terms -- but why was that one of the search terms that
- 19 you used?
- 20 A Because I was interested in attempting to have Google
- 21 | eliminate for me the possibility of teen pornography or child
- 22 pornography.
- 23 Q Okay. And how many hits did that search yield?
- 24 A 28,000,600.
- 25 Q Now, did you also include the term, child pron?

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                         Dr. Linz - Direct (Mur)
                                                                    16
           Yes, I did.
1
      Α
 2
           And how many hits did that yield?
           3,090,000.
 3
      Α
 4
                THE COURT: How do you spell it again, sorry?
                THE WITNESS: P-R-O-N. Child, P-R-O-N.
 5
 6
                THE COURT: So child pron?
 7
                THE WITNESS: Pron, correct, sir.
                THE COURT: And what was the --
 8
9
      BY MR. MURRAY:
           And --
10
      Q
                THE COURT: -- what was the number of that?
11
                THE WITNESS: 3,090,000.
12
13
                THE COURT: What's the term pron indicate, P-R-O-N?
14
                THE WITNESS: Well, that -- that term is used,
15
      because Google is very sensitive about the possibility of
      typing in the term child porn, so this is used as a surrogate
16
17
      to allow for the widest possible search. They -- and then
18
      allow, also, for the possibility of --
19
                THE COURT: Well, what would happen if someone would
      type in child porn, if you know?
20
                THE WITNESS: I have never typed in the term child
21
22
      porn.
23
                THE COURT: Okay. But you've read that -- that it
24
      gets --
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THE WITNESS: Yes, I'm cautious -- I'm cautious

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Dr. Linz - Direct (Mur)
                                                                    17
      about doing so, because I have read that Google has certain
1
 2
      restraints in that regard.
                THE COURT: Has certain what?
 3
 4
                THE WITNESS: Restraints in that regard.
                THE COURT: Restraints, that if someone types in
 5
      child porn, they don't process the search or you don't know?
 6
 7
                THE WITNESS: Yes, that's my -- that is my
      understanding.
 8
 9
                THE COURT: Okay.
      BY MR. MURRAY:
10
           In any case, this was the search term you used when you
11
      were looking to see if there was any metadata that would come
12
      up that would -- that might lead somebody to child
13
14
      pornography? I mean, you weren't looking for actual images,
15
      were you?
                No, sir.
16
      Α
           No.
           What were you looking for?
17
           I was -- I was looking for any citation that Google may
18
19
      have to child pornography.
           And in connection with that, what were some of the
20
21
      searches that came up?
22
           Well, the first thing that came up was child pornography
      Α
      as defined by Wikipedia; then another article involving a
23
      deacon of a church, so-called busted, for storing child
24
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pornography; another article involving hundreds arrested in a

THE COURT: And now my question is, did you, at any

THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor, I did.

time, type in the term, teen porn?

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                          Dr. Linz - Direct (Mur)
                                                                     19
                THE COURT: All right. You want to ask him about
1
2
      that or --
                MR. MURRAY: Yes. I'm -- I'm going chronologically.
 3
 4
                THE COURT: Okay. Sorry. Go ahead.
      BY MR. MURRAY:
 5
           And was there any search term for kid pron? Do you see
 6
 7
      that, Doctor?
 8
           Yes. Yes, there is, on page 13.
      Α
9
      Q
           Yes. And what were the hits for kid pron?
           Approximately two million.
10
      Α
           Now, let's get to the next page, and this is what the
11
      Court was asking you about, did you also use a search term of
12
      teen porn?
13
14
      Α
           Yes, I did.
15
           And how many hits did you get when you caused that search
      term to be entered?
16
           136,000,000.
17
      Α
           And did you also cause to be entered, the term, porn, 18
18
19
      year old?
      Α
           Yes, I did.
20
           And how many hits did that yield?
21
      Q
           78,000,400.
22
      Α
```

And then, did you also cause someone to do a search with

23

24

25

Q

Α

the search term, porn?

Yes, I did.

- 1 Q And how many hits did that yield?
- 2 A 1,360,000,000.
- Q Did you also cause the search term, porno -- porno to be
- 4 used?
- 5 A Yes, I did.
- 6 Q And how many hits that did yield?
- 7 A 808,000 -- no, excuse me, 808,000,000.
- 8 Q And then sex pics, was that another search term?
- 9 A Yes, it was.
- 10 Q And how many hits did that yield?
- 11 A 237,000,000.
- 12 Q And then, this is another search of the term, porn?
- 13 A That is correct.
- 14 Q And that yielded?
- 15 A 1,360,000,000 results.
- 16 Q Okay. And then, finally, on the term, porn, sex, how
- 17 many did that yield?
- 18 A 211,000,000.
- 19 Q Now -- now, in addition to those searches on Google, and
- 20 | in addition to the studies and experience and research you've
- 21 done over the past three decades, what else did you do, in
- 22 this case, to help estimate the quantity of child pornography
- 23 compared to the entire commercial universe of sexually
- 24 explicit images?
- 25 A Well, I attempted to form a ratio of the term -- search

terms, including, for example, child porn as a numerator, and the term porn as a denominator.

- Q And what else did -- what other research did you do, or articles or data did you look at to inform you of the extent to which there is child pornography out in the universe?
- A I looked at what I considered to be the most credible articles and most recent research in this area, including an article by Collins in 2007, articles by Dr. Finkelhor and his research group and Dr. Wolak in 2005. I also examined a number of FBI and other reports.
- Q Okay. And then what about additional reports relating to peer to peer networks, did that also add to your universe of information that you had to make this estimate?
- A Yes, it did.

- Q And tell the Court about some of the research that you accessed on that subject?
 - A In some of the articles that I reviewed, among those that I consider most credible is an article by Janis Wolak, David Finkelhor, Kimberly Mitchell and Lisa Jones. This is an article in which they examine two points in time, 2000 to 2001 and 2006, a national sample of law enforcement agencies in which they examine arrests for child pornography production.

I also examined the scientific report, "Child Pornography Possessors: Trends in Offender and Case Characteristics" by Janis Wolak and David Finkelhor. And this

article reports on the results from a national study that are relevant to -- that is relevant to understanding pornography -- child pornography possession.

- Q Okay. Did you also examine any government reports, if you'd look at paragraph eight, if it refreshes your recollection?
- A Yes. I examined a report to Congress, August, 2010 to the U.S. -- from the U.S. Department of Justice, which was an examination of training via peer to peer networks in images that could possibly be child pornography.
- Q And what is your understanding of the role of peer to peer networks in the -- in the dissemination of child pornography?
- A My research has -- from my research, I have concluded that the primary means by which child pornography is transported from user to user is through these so-called peer to peer networks.
- Q And what are peer to peer networks?
 - A They are individual computers that are linked with one another through the Internet, which individual users can share files. It might be images. It might be music. It might be movies or anything that can be computer encoded. And then rather than go through a particular server, as would be the case if one was accessing commercial pornography, it's instead, the group of users connected to one another in a

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Case 2:09-cv-04607-MMB Document 226 Filed 07/17/13 Page 23 of 120
                     Dr. Linz - Direct (Mur)
                                                                23
  network.
  Q
       Okay.
            THE COURT: And there's software available that
  facilitates this, is that correct?
            THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor, that is correct.
  BY MR. MURRAY:
       And is there something called Gnutella? Is that a --
       There's a number of such packages available. Gnutella is
  Α
  one of them.
       Okay. What are some of the others that come to mind if
  -- is there something called LimeWire?
       That is correct.
  Α
       Okay. And -- okay. And so how is that peer to peer
  network, then, to be distinguished from the mainstream Web?
       Well, your -- your network is a link of -- or a linkage
  Α
  of millions, perhaps, of individual computers and these
  individual computers serving as their own servers, in effect.
  It's not a main server that -- that distributes and handles
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traffic among one central source or disseminates it from the

webpage in a way that would traditionally be defined if we

were to look at something like Google. And when we do a

Google search, we're primarily coming up with web pages.

We're not coming up with the images that might be available in

24 peer to peer networks.

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Okay. Now, Dr. Linz, based on all of the data that

1 you've described, the Google searches, the research that

2 you've just described, that you did recently, plus the 30

years plus of experience you've had studying sexually explicit

4 images, viewing them and doing research on them, what is your

opinion as to the quantity of actual child pornography that is

out there, compared to the entire universe of, let's say,

commercially available sexually explicit images?

A My opinion is that child pornography is a very

insubstantial portion of the overall commercial pornography

10 market.

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11 Q Okay. And by insubstantial, what -- what do you mean by

12 that, in terms of a range of percentages?

13 A Well, I would say that quite nearly 99 percent of the

14 material that is available is not child pornography.

15 Q Now, does that mean that there's not substantial

quantities of child pornography?

17 A No, it does not.

Q Okay. You were just comparing it to the rest of the

19 universe?

20 A That is correct.

21 Q I mean, how big is the commercial pornography or sexually

explicit universe, based on your experience?

23 A Well, the universe is extremely vast. If we're talking

24 about the Google searchable universe, for example, we have

 $25 \parallel \text{used}$, as a possible delineator the several billion mark that I

had mentioned to you before -- or the over one billion mark
that I mentioned to you before. If we were to include in
that, however, that universe, all of the other sexually
explicit images that people share with one another across all
of the forms of communication that now are electronically
based, it is a vast, vast universe of material.

Q Okay. Now, I want to turn to the second question that you were asked to study, and that is, the question of -- and I want to make sure that I identify this with precision. The quantity of sexually explicit expression depicting persons who could reasonably be confused as minors, based on their apparent ages, compared to the quantity of sexually explicit expression, depicting persons who are obviously above the age of majority. Now, in addition to -- well, tell the Court what -- before telling us what your opinion is, what are all the sources of information that you had that helped you inform that opinion?

A Well, I -- I primarily relied on three sources. One is my personal experience as a social scientist over the last 30 years, reviewing sexually explicit material. The third -- the second, rather, is research articles undertaken by -- or research projects, I should say, undertaken, and the results of which are published by authors such as Janis Wolak and David Finkelhor, and then in addition to that, I attempted to calculate a ratio from the Internet searches that we discussed

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1 before.

- Q Now, in terms of the Google search, and you -- we showed,
- on the screen, all of the searches and their results, did Mr.
- 4 Bladuell help us in discovering an error in one of your
- 5 calculations in your report?
- 6 A Yes, he did.
- 7 Q Okay. And can you explain to the Court -- and have you
- 8 corrected that error?
- 9 A Yes, I have.
- 10 Q Okay. And what -- what was the error that you made?
- 11 A On -- on page six of my report, paragraph two, I indicate
- 12 | a ratio of two percent that was associated with the -- the
- 13 term, teen porn, 28,000,6000 as a numerator and porn as the
- denominator, 1,360,000,000. I should not have used the term,
- 15 teen porn --
- 16 Q Pron, you mean?
- 17 A -- but instead, used the term, teen pron, there, which
- 18 would have yielded a different -- or the number that I put in
- 20 Q Yes.
- 21 A Can we refer back to the point where I obtained the
- 22 28,000,600?
- 23 Q Yes, let's -- let's clear this up. You put in -- you had
- a search done of something called, teen pron, and that yielded
- 25 28,000,600 hits, correct?

```
Dr. Linz - Direct (Mur)
                                                                    27
           That is correct.
1
      Α
 2
           And you erroneously used that number for your numerator,
      is that what you're saying?
 3
           That is correct. What I wanted to use, instead, was the
 4
 5
      teen porn numerator.
           Okay. And when we get to that numerator, we discover, as
 6
 7
      Mr. Bladuell pointed out to me, and then me to you, that that
      was the one that yielded 136,000,000, correct?
 8
9
      Α
           That -- that is correct.
10
           Okay. And then when you use that as the numerator, what
      Q
11
      is the percentage that you arrive at in terms of, just based
      on that Google search, as to the -- what we're calling the
12
13
      ambiguous or confusing material?
14
      Α
           That would be closer to a ten percent.
15
      Q
           Okay. Now --
                THE COURT: What was the denominator, again?
16
17
                THE WITNESS: The denominator is porn.
18
                THE COURT: Porn?
19
                THE WITNESS: Yes.
20
                THE COURT: Is the 1.3 --
21
                THE WITNESS: Yes.
22
                THE COURT: 1.350 billion?
                THE WITNESS: Yes --
23
```

THE COURT: Okay.

THE WITNESS: -- Your Honor.

24

BY MR. MURRAY:

Q Okay. Now, so, Doctor, including the vast quantity of material that you have viewed over the years, together with the research that you did and together with the Google searches that you used, what is your best estimate as the -- as to the amount of material, sexually explicit material available, particularly commercially, that depicts youthful enough looking actors and actresses to be confused as minors, compared with the amount of material of sexual images of that kind that depict persons who are clearly above the age of majority?

A It is my opinion that the quantity of sexually explicit expression, depicting persons who could be reasonably thought of to be minors, based on their apparent ages versus the quantity of sexually explicit expression depicting people who are obviously adults is very small.

Q Okay. Now, we heard from Dr. Dines, who did her own -actually, I guess she explained that her husband did some of
the same type of Google searches for her that she, then,
evaluated for her opinion. And she used various Google
searches, including teen porn and what she called allied
terms, such as cheerleaders, daughter, a number of related
terms.

And ultimately, it was her opinion -- the best opinion that she could come up with was that, on the question

of what percentage of the material out there is of youthful looking enough people to be confused as minors compared to the amount that would not be confused as minors, she came up with about a third. Now, do you have an opinion as to whether, assuming that her data came up with a third of the images falling into the category of teen porn or college type porn, whether that would mean that all one third of that material would be confusing?

A Yes, I have.

- Q And what is your opinion on that?
- A My opinion is that of that one-third, only a very small percentage would actually be confusing.
- Q And why is that?
 - A Well, because the search terms would yield thousands, if not millions, of images that would be, in fact, plainly obvious as adults. In addition to the variety of her -- for example, entering the search term, daughter -- the variety of Internet hits that would yield a variety of images that wouldn't be considered pornographic at all.
 - Q Now, but just taking her -- her one-third number, and reducing that to the logical conclusion that if one-third is confusing, then that would mean that two-thirds of the images available commercially that depict sexually explicit images, depict people who are obviously adults. Do you have an opinion as to whether or not you agree that the percentage

that falls into that category is at least two-thirds?

A I do.

Q And what is your opinion?

A My opinion is that two-thirds, at least, is a reasonable estimate of the amount of material that does not fall into the possibly confusing category.

Q Now, Doctor, you were last asked to estimate for us the quantity of private sexual images that are shared by citizens by various means. Now, first of all, in -- in connection with that question, can you tell us what the available technologies are today for that kind of image to be transmitted from one citizen to another on a personal basis? What are the technologies that would permit that?

A Well, I think that generally the technologies can be divided into several categories. One -- one is the personal communications that occur via, let's say, one's cell phone or the medium of the telephone or what we once called telephone, which might include Facebook and InstaGram and Twitter and a variety of other sources, including, perhaps, other communication sources like Skype which would be person to person communications in, you know, essentially real time, but not necessarily in which people are talking to each other, communicating images to one another.

The -- the next form would be email. Those would be the -- the millions of messages, if not billions of messages

and attachments to those messages in the form of images or files or files with images in them, that are communicated one person to another or one person to many across the Internet.

And then the third might be what I might refer to as the public or personal forums in which there are a number of image and streaming -- video streaming services available whereby people can specifically make their image and their behavior -- sexually explicit behavior, in particular, available to other adults throughout the United States.

- Q Now, if you would turn -- you have an Appendix B to your report, do you not?
- 12 A I do.

- Q And does that consist of data that my law associate provided you as to searches that we conducted?
- 15 A It does.
- Q And would you -- and did you take that data into account in arriving at your opinion?
- 18 A I did.
 - Q And can you explain to the Court what that data essentially is? If you could summarize it without really going over it line by line?
 - A This is an examination of some of the video or image -video streaming or image sites that I've referred to in the
 final category of material, sites that are termed, for
 example, "Adult Friend Finder" or "Horny Matches" or "Adam for

- Adam", "X-Dating", "Adult Space", "Affairs Club", "Hook Up",
- 2 "Amateur Match" --
- 3 Q And what are --
- 4 A -- "Let's Bang", a variety of video streaming services in
- 5 which individuals post their own image and their own sexual --
- 6 sexually explicit depictions.
- 7 Q And are -- and are those posted by just regular citizens?
- 8 A Well, I don't know if they're citizens or not --
- 9 Q Well, regular folk?
- 10 A -- but they are pretty regular folk.
- 11 Q Okay. And are these posted in a commercial context or
- 12 just as a personal venue?
- 13 A These are personal sites. These are people that are
- 14 looking for other friends who have common sexual interests.
- 15 Q And are they sexually explicit in many cases, these
- 16 images?
- 17 A Yes, they are.
- 18 Q And let me show you what has been marked as Plaintiff's
- 19 Exhibit 37 and ask you if you can describe what that exhibit
- 20 is?
- 21 A This is the visual printout of many, if not all, of the
- 22 individual sites for sharing friend information of a sexually
- 23 explicit nature that is provided in the appendix.
- 24 Q In your Appendix B?
- 25 A That is correct.

```
Dr. Linz - Direct (Mur)
                                                                    33
           And have you reviewed the content of Plaintiff's Exhibit
1
      Q
 2
      37?
           Yes, I have.
 3
      Α
 4
           And is that something that you're taking into account in
      estimating your -- in giving us your estimate?
 5
           Yes, it is.
 6
      Α
 7
      Q
           Now, I want to show you what has been marked --
                THE COURT: Does he have to see all of those? But
 8
9
      I'm sure he's looked at them before.
                MR. MURRAY: This is the hardest part of the
10
11
      trial --
                THE COURT: Yes, you're right.
12
13
                MR. MURRAY: -- is getting this stuff to the Court.
14
                THE COURT: You're right.
15
      BY MR. MURRAY:
           Showing you, and I'm not going to ask you to go through
16
      it page by page, but showing you what has been marked as
17
      Plaintiff's Exhibit 116, a five volume set of documents, is
18
19
      that something that you reviewed --
           Yes, it is.
20
      Α
           -- recently? And -- and could you just tell the Court
21
22
      what it is, without -- again, I don't want the -- all the
```

This is a pictorial examination of examples from each of

the sites that are listed in -- in Plaintiff's Exhibit 37.

detail, but --

23

24

1 Q Okay.

A This is a more detailed, graphic exhibition of each of the -- many of the individuals.

Q Yeah, it's not all of the sites, is it, on Appendix B?

It's just a --

A No, it is not.

Q Okay. Now, Dr. Linz, taking all of the information into account that you have described, including your own professional experience over the three decades, the research that you've done, the examination of the exhibits that you've conducted, do you have an opinion, to a reasonable degree of professional certainty, as to the quantity of private citizens or private persons who post or share sexually explicit images by one of the means that you have described for non-commercial purposes, just for their own personal purposes?

A Yes. It is my opinion that millions -- tens of millions, if not more, adult Americans exchange sex depictions and images -- sexually explicit images by these means. These are not individual economic enterprises, but these are people who choose to share their sexual interests with other persons.

Q Now, in the images that you've reviewed, did you find whether or not any of these people who are posting these images, in the ones you viewed, put a 2257 label on their images?

A None of those images included 2257.

```
Dr. Linz - Direct (Mur)
                                                                   35
      Q
1
           Okay.
 2
                MR. MURRAY: May I have one moment, Your Honor?
                THE COURT: Sure.
 3
 4
           (Pause)
                MR. MURRAY: Your Honor, that's all I have, other
 5
      than I would offer into evidence Plaintiff's Exhibit 37,
 6
 7
      excluding the report. Well, we would take his report off of
      it -- I'm sorry. That's Plaintiff's Exhibit 38. And then we
 8
      would offer Plaintiff's Exhibits 37 and 116.
9
                THE COURT: All right. Admitted, without objection.
10
                MR. BLADUELL: Your Honor?
11
                THE COURT: Yes.
12
                MR. BLADUELL: We do have an objection to --
13
14
                THE COURT: To which one?
15
                MR. BLADUELL: -- Exhibit 37, the last documents
      that he testified about. We were planning to talk about that
16
      later, after the examination -- examination.
17
18
                MS. WYER: And 116.
                THE COURT: All right. Well, I'll withhold ruling
19
      on 37.
20
                MS. WYER: And 116.
21
22
                MR. BLADUELL: Oh, and --
23
                THE COURT: What about 116?
```

MR. BLADUELL: -- and -- yeah. And Exhibit 116, as

24

25

well.

Colloguy 36

THE COURT: All right. Can I just see 37 for one 1 2 second? Well, the top of 37 is the declaration of William Livingston, who, of course, has already testified. 3 MR. MURRAY: No, Your Honor. 4 MR. BLADUELL: Oh, no, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Oh, no, he -- he did not --6 7 MR. MURRAY: That's our associate, who --THE COURT: That's your -- I'm sorry. I'm confusing 8 9 him with --MR. MURRAY: And -- and at least, there's a 10 11 stipulation --12 THE COURT: -- I'm confusing that with Levington. 13 MR. MURRAY: Yes. THE COURT: My mistake. He's not -- okay. 14 15 MR. MURRAY: There is, at least, a stipulation as to the authenticity of all of those documents. 16 17 THE COURT: Right. 18 MR. BLADUELL: Correct. Now -- yeah. 19 THE COURT: All right. Now -- okay. Have any of these already been used as exhibits or not? 20 MR. MURRAY: No. This was the first --21 22 THE COURT: I mean, the -- the attachments in here. 23 MR. MURRAY: No. 24 THE COURT: Okay. 25 MR. MURRAY: No. This was the witness --

Colloguy 37

THE COURT: All right. Well, I won't rule until you 1 2 have cross-examined him, and so -- let me just ask one question or a couple of questions. Have you -- it sounds 3 4 like, from your publications, that you've looked into the issue of child pornography? 5 THE WITNESS: That is correct, sir. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. And you recognize that child pornography is -- you know, possession of it is a crime in 8 9 most states and in Federal Government, correct? THE WITNESS: Yes, I do. 10 THE COURT: Okay. And are you also aware -- we've 11 had a lot of testimony in this case that people who were in 12 the adult entertainment industry generally -- or not 13 14 generally, at least all of the witnesses who appeared in this 15 case, universally agree that the performers in adult pornography should be 18 or older, is that -- do you 16 17 understand that? 18 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: All right. Do you agree with that? mean, do you think that's a --20 21 THE WITNESS: Yes, I do, Your Honor. 22 THE COURT: -- a good -- think that's a good dividing line? 23 I do, indeed, sir. 24 THE WITNESS: 25 THE COURT: Okay. Now, you're aware of -- and I

Colloquy 38

forget, because -- and I know you said your specialty was sex 1 2 and the judiciary, but I didn't -- but you're not a lawyer, or are you? 3 4 THE WITNESS: No, Your Honor, I'm not a lawyer. THE COURT: All right. Okay. Now, do you -- are 5 you familiar, at all, with law enforcement efforts to 6 7 investigate and prosecute people who traffic in child pornography? 8 9 THE WITNESS: I am familiar through my research. THE COURT: Okay. All right. Now, do -- are you 10 11 aware of the statutes involved in this case, which we've been referring to as 2257? 12 THE WITNESS: Yes, I have reviewed them. 13 14 THE COURT: And one part of that statute requires 15 people who are involved as producers of adult pornography to keep photo documentation to secure and then keep photo 16 17 documentation records that their actors and actresses are over 18 18, are you aware of that? 19 THE WITNESS: I am aware, sir. 20 THE COURT: All right. Do you think that's a good

THE COURT: All right. Do you think that's a good rule? Do you have an opinion as to whether that's a good rule to prevent child pornography?

21

22

23

24

25

THE WITNESS: I understand why the rule has been implemented. Are you asking about whether I feel it's over burdening?

Colloguy 39

THE COURT: Well, you can tell me whatever you think 1 2 about it. THE WITNESS: I think that the -- I think that, in 3 4 theory, the -- the rule, when originally conceived, might have been useful. 5 THE COURT: Okay. All right. Now, you had -- in 6 7 one of your Google search statistics, you indicated that teen 8 porn, the term, teen porn, got a return of 136,000,000, is 9 that correct? THE WITNESS: That is correct. 10 11 THE COURT: And then when you put in porn, 18 year old, you got a return of 78.4 million, is that correct? 12 THE WITNESS: Well, it sounds correct, Your Honor. 13 14 I may have to review that. 15 THE COURT: Well, can you review it right now? THE WITNESS: Yes, I'm looking at it. That was for 16 the term, again, that -- porn, 18 years old? 17 18 THE COURT: Yes. THE WITNESS: Yes, Your Honor, 78,000,000. 19 THE COURT: 78.4 million. And when you had used the 20 word, teen pron, P-R-O-N, you got 28.6 million, right? 21 22 THE WITNESS: That is correct, Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. Now, do you see -- based on your 23 expertise and your experience, do you see any significance to 24 the fact that by using the word -- by using the word, teen 25

Colloguy 40

porn, as opposed to porn, 18 year old, and teen pron, that you 1 2 got significantly higher hits, that is, you got approximately double of what you got from porn, 18 year old by making the 3 4 term, teen porn? THE WITNESS: Do I note any significance there? 5 THE COURT: Yes. 6 7 THE WITNESS: Or with -- perhaps, is that percentage, the 136 million versus the 78 million --8 9 THE COURT: It's not a percentage; it's a number. THE WITNESS: Or that -- that ratio --10 THE COURT: Yes. 11 12 THE WITNESS: -- is that of --THE COURT: Right. 13 14 THE WITNESS: -- of interest to me? 15 THE COURT: Yes. THE WITNESS: I would have to think about it. 16 17 could -- could be of interest. THE COURT: Well, does it indicate to you, in any 18 19 way, that the use of the word teen is attractive to people who are interested in looking at pornography? 20 THE WITNESS: Yes, it does. 21 22 THE COURT: All right. Do you have any other evidence on that topic from your experience and research? 23 THE WITNESS: Regarding what --24

THE COURT: Use of the word teen, T-E-E-N?

```
Dr. Linz - Cross (Bla)
                                                                    41
                THE WITNESS: What I've reported here, Your Honor.
1
 2
      Nothing in addition to what I've reported here.
                THE COURT: You mean just the number of hits?
 3
                THE WITNESS: Yes, that is --
 4
                THE COURT: All right. Thank you. All right.
 5
      Cross-examine?
 6
 7
                             CROSS-EXAMINATION
      BY MR. BLADUELL:
 8
 9
      Q
           Good morning, Dr. Linz.
10
      Α
           Good morning.
           Dr. Linz, this is not the first time that you have
11
      testified on behalf of the adult industry, correct?
12
           That is correct.
13
      Α
14
           You had -- in fact, in the vast majority of cases where
      0
15
      you have offered expert testimony before, you have testified
      on behalf of strip clubs and other adult businesses that were
16
      challenging a law or regulation, correct?
17
18
           That is correct.
19
           And generally, in those cases, the Government had adopted
      a regulation and citing as justification the secondary effects
20
      of these adult businesses, and -- correct?
21
22
      Α
           That is correct.
           And you came in, and you offered -- you testified, and
23
```

you offered the opinion that the Government studies citing the

secondary effects were flawed, correct?

24

1 A Yes, that is correct.

Q And you concluded that these adult businesses generally do not have the alleged secondary effects that the Government claimed, correct?

A Well, more precisely, my claim is they are no better or no worse, often, than other businesses in the community.

Q In fact, one of your articles is titled, as mentioned in your CV, "Government Regulation of Adult Businesses Through Zoning and Entering Nudity Ordinances: Debunking the Legal Myth of Negative Secondary Effects", correct?

A That is correct.

Q And in some of these cases that you've previously testified, Mr. Murray was the lawyer representing the adult businesses, correct?

A That is correct.

Q Now, Dr. Linz, in the cases that you've testified before, you were not qualified by the Court to offer an opinion on the prevalence of child pornography, correct?

MR. MURRAY: Objection, Your Honor. It assumes that there was an issue that required a Court to rule on whether he was qualified for that.

MR. BLADUELL: Well, Your Honor, this goes --

THE COURT: Can you rephrase the question?

BY MR. BLADUELL:

Q In the -- in the cases where you testified before, there

Dr. Linz - Cross (Bla) 43 was no issue about the prevalence of child pornography, 1 2 correct? Generally, that is correct, yes. 3 4 And you were not qualified by the Court to offer an opinion in those cases about the prevalence of child 5 6 pornography? 7 Well, they weren't cases about child pornography. THE COURT: All right. I think he's answered that. 8 9 BY MR. BLADUELL: And you were not qualified in those cases by the Court to 10 offer an opinion on the prevalence of young looking performers 11 in Internet pornography, correct? 12 THE COURT: Well, that's the same thing as child 13 pornography, I think. He --14 15 MR. BLADUELL: Well -- okay. I'll move on. THE COURT: I mean, if -- I think he's qualified as 16 17 an expert. I mean, I don't know what relevance it is as to what he testified to in prior cases. 18 MR. BLADUELL: Well, the fact that the issues were 19 20 different than in this case. THE COURT: Yes, but I'm not interested in his 21 22 opinions in other cases. I'm interested in his opinion in this case. 23 24 MR. BLADUELL: Right. 25 THE COURT: Go ahead.

44

BY MR. BLADUELL: 1

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- Dr. Linz, you've also submitted, previously, a report on behalf of the Free Speech Coalition, correct?
- That is correct.
- Approximately eight years ago, you submitted a report prepared -- arguing that there was no relationship between the 7 presence of adult businesses and crime and other secondary effects in the community, correct? 8
 - Α It was a review of studies had been undertaken by ourselves and others on the relationship between adult businesses and secondary effects.
 - And you were provided compensation by the Association of Club Executives?
- 14 Α That is correct.
- 15 And that's a trade organization for strip clubs?
- They own a variety of adult entertainment associations or Α 16 entertainment venues, I should say. 17
 - Okay. Well, let's go to the topics that you were asked to testify about in this case. One of them was the quantity of sexually explicit expression depicting adults versus the quantity of child pornography, correct?
- 22 Α That is correct.
 - Now, before doing research for this report that you submitted in this case, you had not conducted research on the quantity of sexually explicit expression depicting adults

- 1 versus the quantity of child pornography, correct?
- 2 A Well, I have authored a chapter in child pornography and
- 3 then -- and a peer reviewed article on virtual child
- 4 pornography, and that caused me to examine this question.
- 5 Q But my question was, on the specific issue of the -- of
- 6 comparing the quantities, you had not focused on that in your
- 7 previous articles, correct?
- 8 A That is correct.
- 9 Q Now, the other topic that they ask you to offer an
- 10 opinion about was the proportion of child pornography that
- 11 depicts older adolescents, correct?
- 12 A That is correct.
- 13 Q And you had not previously conducted research on this
- 14 specific issue on the -- of the quantity of this type of
- 15 pornography, correct?
- 16 A That is correct.
- 17 \parallel Q And you have no publications on this topic either,
- 18 correct?
- 19 A Well, again, I do have publications in the area of child
- 20 pornography, and --
- 21 Q But on the quantity?
- 22 A But the quantity, no.
- 23 Q Now, aside from child pornography, with it just 18 and
- 24 below, they also ask you to offer an opinion on the quantity
- 25 | of pornography depicting adults that could be confused as

1 minors, correct?

2

- A That is correct.
- 3 Q And on this specific topic, about the quantity of this
- 4 expression, you had not conducted a study of -- of that
- 5 proportion before, correct?
- 6 A Not before, no.
- 7 Q Now, they also ask you to render an opinion on the
- 8 quantity of private, non-commercial sexually explicit
- 9 expression, for example, sexting on cell phones, posting on
- 10 adult websites, home produced erotic videos and photos, erotic
- 11 | fan fiction, attachment to emails, et cetera, correct?
- 12 A That is correct.
- 13 Q And you had not previously conducted research on this
- 14 specific issue, correct?
- 15 A That is correct.
- 16 Q And you have never attempted to quantify the amount of
- 17 sexual expression through sexting, correct?
- 18 A That is correct.
- 19 Q Now, you offer some estimations on the proportions of
- 20 child pornography to pornography and proportions of teen
- 21 pornography to pornography in general, correct?
- 22 A That is correct.
- 23 Q And we saw that Appendix A of your report, which is
- 24 Exhibit 195, contains search terms for different types of
- 25 terms, correct?

- 1 A That is correct. Did you refer to that as Exhibit --
- 2 it's Exhibit 38, right?
- 3 Q I think it's -- yeah, it's a different number of -- so
- 4 Plaintiff's Exhibit 38 --
- 5 A That is correct.
- 6 Q -- Appendix A?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 | Q And just -- just so the record is clear, you didn't type
- 9 in these words yourself in Google, correct?
- 10 A No, I did not.
- 11 Q This is something that Jeffrey Douglas from the Free
- 12 | Speech Coalition did, correct?
- 13 A That is correct.
- 14 Q And then he provided you the pages -- the first page of
- 15 each search result, correct?
- 16 A That is correct.
- 17 | Q And you didn't see the other pages that were -- that were
- 18 the results of those searches, correct?
- 19 A That is correct.
- 20 Q And when you typed in the terms, teen porn or teen pron,
- 21 | there were no quotation marks around that term, correct?
- 22 A That is correct.
- 23 Q Now, when you got the results -- when you got those
- 24 | pages, you didn't actually go into Google to verify that the
- 25 | number of results for each page were -- were accurate,

- 1 correct?
- 2 A Accurate in what sense?
- 3 Q That they were the same numbers.
- 4 A No, I did not.
- 5 Q Now, if we go to Appendix A, and we go to the search that
- 6 you conducted for porn, we see that there are approximately
- 7 1.3 billion sites in the search results, correct?
- 8 A That is correct.
- 9 Q Now, this search contains a lot of different sites, not
- 10 only sites that contain images of pornography, correct?
- 11 A That is correct, yes.
- 12 | Q There are sites here that could contain no images of
- pornography, correct?
- Q Okay.
- 16 A -- for example, reports or newspaper articles or other
- 17 forms of information regarding --
- 18 Q And books -- books about pornography?
- 19 A Those would come up, as well.
- 20 Q Perhaps, your articles, talking about -- discussing
- 21 pornography would be included?
- 22 A Hopefully so.
- 23 Q Blogs talking about pornography would be included in
- these 1.3 billion pages, presumably?
- 25 \parallel A Yes, less frequently, but they could be included.

```
Dr. Linz - Cross (Bla)
                                                                    49
           And -- and you know -- do you know the proportion -- you
1
      Q
2
      don't know the proportion of books related to pornography that
      are included in this search, correct?
 3
 4
           Are you referring to books that don't contain images, per
      se, for entertainment purposes or as personal exchange, but
 5
      are scientific or other commentary?
 6
 7
           Correct.
      Q
      Α
           No, I can not.
 8
 9
      Q
           You don't know that --
                THE COURT: Your universe is what you would call
10
      images of sexually explicit activity, is that right or no?
11
                THE WITNESS: Yes, I think that that's an accurate
12
13
      description.
14
                THE COURT: All right. So if, like, if a painter
15
      just painted nudes like Renoir did, you wouldn't include that?
                THE WITNESS: Well, in -- if --
16
17
                THE COURT: Or would you?
                THE WITNESS: -- if you type the word porn in, it
18
19
      has been my experience that Renoir is not included.
                THE COURT: Okay.
20
21
                THE WITNESS: Or that nudes are not included.
22
                THE COURT: Okay.
                THE WITNESS: Typing in the term --
23
24
                THE COURT: Now, how about Robert Mapplethorpe?
```

He's a photographer --

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Dr. Linz - Cross (Bla)
                                                                   50
                THE WITNESS: It --
1
 2
                THE COURT: -- famous photographer who took pictures
      of nude men and women?
 3
 4
                THE WITNESS: -- it is possible that those would be
      included, both, as images and in reference to the obscenity
 5
      prosecution that he was involved in or that --
 6
 7
                THE COURT: Well, why would he be included and
      Renoir would not be?
 8
9
                THE WITNESS: Because there has been the allegation
      that the material that Mapplethorpe has been involved with
10
11
      would -- has -- has been obscene. So there's a lot of
      commentary, for example, on that. There's also the case that
12
      these are images that are sexually explicit. And many people
13
14
      may find them, in fact, to be entertaining and would be
15
      included in a variety of venues other than Mapplethorpe's
      cataloque.
16
17
                THE COURT: Right. Well, you would -- would you
18
      include a picture of a nude man or woman just standing alone,
19
      say, full body -- full frontal nudity to be obscene?
20
                THE WITNESS: Would I consider that?
                THE COURT: Yes.
21
22
                THE WITNESS: Well, I'm not a --
                THE COURT: Or is it in your -- is it included in
23
24
      your data?
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THE WITNESS: It's -- it's --

Dr. Linz - Cross (Bla) 51 THE COURT: Would that be -- would you consider that sexually explicit, to include it in the data? THE WITNESS: I -- I would consider it -- I would certainly say it comes up in the data. Whether or not I consider it to be sexually explicit, I think that full frontal nudity would be sexually explicit, yes. THE COURT: Okay. Just a single man or a single woman, just standing there and being photographed nude? THE WITNESS: It would depend on the context of, you know, so that it could, of course, be an artistic production. I don't want to, necessarily, get into it, because I'm not qualified to do so. THE COURT: No, I'm just asking you whether that

kind of material is included in your database?

THE WITNESS: I would say, generally not.

THE COURT: All right.

BY MR. BLADUELL:

- But just -- just so that there is no confusion, you -you used this 1.3 billion hits for porn, correct, in your -in your division?
- 21 Α Yes.

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- 22 And those -- those pages that are tagged with porn could include pages that have no images, correct? 23
 - Α That is correct, but these are -- but these are meta tags that people apply. And generally, someone dealing in a

Case 2:09-cv-04607-MMB Document 226 Filed 07/17/13 Page 52 of 120 Dr. Linz - Cross (Bla) 52 Picasso or -- or in a Renoir are not going to tag the material 1 2 as porn. Okay. So but I could -- I could put up a page on Google and tag 3 4 it as porn, correct? That is correct. Α 5 And that page could contain no images, correct? 6 Q 7 Α That is correct. It could -- it could be a news report. It could -- it 8 0 9 could be a book, correct? That is correct. 10 Α And that would be included in that division that you did, 11 correct? 12 13 Α That is correct. 14 So this is -- the proportions that you're calculating are 15 not proportions of only actual images of sexually explicit in nature, correct? 16 Well, that is correct. It's for both the denominator and 17 18 the numerator. So whatever --19 0 All right. For ---- whatever problems occur here, occur in --20 Α THE COURT: Let me just ask another -- if I can 21

understand this. If there was a page titled porn stars, and

it had a face of a porn star, but no -- nothing else, just a

THE WITNESS: That would be included, yes, Your

facial photo, that would be included, correct?

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1 Honor.

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2 THE COURT: All right. Okay.

BY MR. BLADUELL:

- Q Now, we -- you also offered the opinion that child pornography is a very small proportion of the overall pornography market, correct?
- 7 A That is correct.
- Q And the primary basis for your conclusion was the division of Google hits, correct?
 - A Well, I'd say that I rely on three things. One is my personal scientific experience over the 30 years. The other, research conducted by others, including Dr. Finkelhor, whose work I rely upon, and then the ratios that -- that I have through my Google -- through these Google searches have formed.
 - Q Okay. But you -- you put -- in your report, you put the specific conclusion that 99 percent of commercial pornography sites involve adults, rather than children, correct?
- 19 A That is correct.
- Q And that 99 percent, the primary basis for that was the division of -- of Google hits that show that .002 was child pornography, correct?
- 23 A That is correct.
- Q Okay. And just to be clear again, to arrive at your -at your proportions, you didn't actually review all of the

54

1 sites that showed up in the Google hits, correct?

- A Well, I reviewed everything that is included in Exhibit 116 in the -- the appendix to Exhibit 38.
- Q And I'm asking about the Google hits. You didn't review the Google hits, correct?
 - A Only those that were provided on the first page --
- 7 Q On the first page?

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- 8 A -- did I review -- yes. Did I look at additional -- no,
 9 I did not.
 - Q Okay. Now, you were talking about child porn -- the search that you conducted for child pron, that's in Exhibit 38, Appendix A, page 12. And you said that you conducted pron, because putting in child porn could have some consequences for you, because child porn is illegal, correct?
 - THE COURT: No, no, I thought he said -- it was more than that. I thought he said that Google won't execute a search for child porn --

MR. BLADUELL: Okay.

That is correct.

THE COURT: -- because Google knows it's illegal, just like everybody else does. So if you write in child porn, you'll basically -- they will -- nothing will happen, is that correct? If you -- but you don't know for sure, because you didn't do it.

THE WITNESS: I do not know for sure, because --

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Dr. Linz - Cross (Bla)
                                                                    55
                THE COURT: Well, that's my understanding.
1
2
                THE WITNESS: -- I don't like to enter that search
 3
      term.
 4
      BY MR. BLADUELL:
           Okay. Well, see here in Appendix A, that below the
 5
      results, it says, "Results for child" -- "Including results
 6
 7
      for child porn", correct?
      Α
           That is correct.
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9
                THE COURT: I'm just curious, have you ever asked an
      FBI agent to do that? I mean --
10
                MR. BLADUELL: Oh, no. No, Your Honor, we haven't.
11
                THE COURT: -- I mean, they could do it as a matter
12
      of investigation, but I've read, in other context, that if you
13
14
      put in child porn, Google will not execute the search, nor
15
      will any other search engine.
16
                MR. BLADUELL: Okay.
17
                THE COURT: Go ahead.
18
      BY MR. BLADUELL:
           But, of course, if -- if someone has a page containing
19
      child pornography, that person has a strong incentive not to
20
      tag the page as containing child pornography, correct?
21
22
           The -- the person would not tag the page as child
      Α
      pornography?
23
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The person would have an incentive not to tag it as child

pornography, because child pornography is a serious crime,

24

correct?

A Well, I -- I don't think that the person would, in fact, use this form of communication. I think that it would probably be peer to peer, and there would be a number of terms that are used there, familiar to consumers of child pornography.

Q Okay. Let's assume that someone has a page that's available through Google, correct, about pornography, correct? And that person is going to, for some reason, include images of child pornography. That person has an incentive not to tag that page with the term, child pornography, because it would be discoverable that that person could have child pornography there, correct? You agree with that? It's a --

A I don't know about incentive. That is -- is difficult for me to -- I think that -- I'm willing to assume that most people are interested in avoiding breaking the law.

THE COURT: Well, let me just ask you this, because I and most other Federal judges have child pornography cases, and they are always computer related, so a lot of times the way the evidence is found is because they have put in a search term that they have heard through the grapevine or from others that is a way to access child pornography. Have you -- were you aware of that yourself or not?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I am, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So it's not -- and

Dr. Linz - Cross (Bla) 57 it's not necessarily the term, child porn. There are other search terms that these people who want to find child pornography have learned to employ that will get them to a site where they can look at child pornography. Are you aware of that? THE WITNESS: Yes, I am, Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. Now, I don't know where you want to go with that, if anything. I just wanted to make that clear that you -- that the way I --MR. BLADUELL: Well, I --THE COURT: -- the way I heard, from these cases, is that you can get child pornography on your computer, if you want it, and you use other search terms. But using child porn won't get you -- will be rejected.

15 BY MR. BLADUELL:

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- But you -- you would agree with me that not every page actually containing child pornography would result in this -would show up in this result, correct?
- Would there be pages with child pornography that would not show up in such a search? Yes.
 - In fact, this -- this calculation that you made for child Q porn would not include the pornography that is available through peer to peer networks, correct?
 - Α I would say for the most part, no.
 - Now, your opinion is that there is a very small 0

58

1 percentage of child pornography in commercial pornography, is

- 2 that correct?
- 3 A That is correct.
- 4 Q And in your report, you rely on statements by Kenneth
- 5 Lanning, correct?
- 6 A That is correct.
- 7 Q And Kenneth Lanning is a former FBI agent?
- 8 A That is correct.
- 9 Q And you're -- you're relying on his report from 1992?
- 10 A That is correct.
- 11 Q That's more than 20 years old?
- 12 A That would be my calculation.
- 13 Q And at the time that you relied on his statements, you
- 14 didn't know that Mr. Lanning had published a report in 2010,
- 15 correct?
- 16 A That -- that is -- when I relied on the '92 statements,
- 17 | that is correct.
- 18 Q Okay. And your -- in your report, you rely on Mr.
- 19 | Lanning to make a distinction between commercial pornography
- and homemade pornography, correct?
- 21 A That is correct.
- 22 Q And that distinction does not take into account the
- 23 effect that the Internet has had on the distribution of child
- 24 pornography, correct?

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                          Dr. Linz - Cross (Bla)
                                                                     59
           Well, let me show you Exhibit 195. Exhibit 195 is a
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      Q
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      study titled --
                MS. WYER: 194.
 3
                MR. BLADUELL: I'm sorry, yes, 194.
 4
                MR. SWINTON: Thank you.
 5
                THE COURT: 194?
 6
 7
                MR. BLADUELL: 194.
      BY MR. BLADUELL:
 8
9
      Q
           This is a study entitled, "Child Molesters and Behavioral
      Analysis for Professionals Investigating the Sexual
10
      Exploitation of Children", correct?
11
           That is correct.
12
      Α
           And if we go to the second page, this is a fifth edition,
13
14
      2010, Kenneth Lanning, former Supervisory Special Agent,
15
      Federal Bureau of Investigations?
           That is correct.
16
      Α
           Now, the report that -- that you used is the one from
17
      1992, a previous version, correct?
18
19
      Α
           That is correct.
```

Now, if we go to the next -- page 82 of this exhibit, we

-- that he says, "Child pornography can be divided into

see, at the top, when he's talking about commercial versus

two subcategories. They can take commercial and homemade",

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25

homemade --

Α

Yes, I see that.

1 correct?

- A That is correct.
- Q And that's a statement that you incorporated into your report?
 - A That is correct.
 - Q But you did not incorporate the second statement, "The distinction between these subcategories, however, has become increasingly unclear with online production and distribution", correct?
 - A That was not included in his '92 report.
 - Q And if we go to the last paragraph of this page, and we concentrate on the middle sentence, it says, "Although commercial child pornography is not openly sold in brick and mortar stores anywhere in this country, homemade child pornography is continually produced, swapped and traded in almost every community in the United States, primarily via the Internet", and if we -- correct?
 - A That is correct, yes, sir.
 - Q And if we go to the last sentence of this paragraph, it says, "There is, however, a connection between commercial and homemade child pornography. Often, homemade child pornography is sold or traded and winds up on commercial child pornography websites or in magazines, movies and videos. These visual images are often reproduced and circulated again and again, sometimes for profit", correct?

- 1 A That is correct.
- 2 Q Now, you also said that you relied on studies by Dr.
- 3 Finkelhor and Janis Wolak, correct?
- 4 A That is correct.
- Q And you are aware that Janis Wolak testified in this
- 6 case?
- 7 A Yes, I am.
- 8 Q And you believe that those studies are credible?
- 9 A I -- I admire her work very much. I think she's a pretty
- 10 good scientist.
- 11 Q Now, you said -- when talking about the proportions of
- teen pornography to pornography, you said that there are going
- 13 | to be websites included in there that don't have any images,
- 14 correct?
- 15 A That is correct.
- 16 Q But we know that there are some websites included in this
- 17 | search that are going to have primarily images, correct?
- 18 A They will have images. The notion, primarily, is
- 19 difficult, but there will -- there will be images with it,
- 20 yes.
- 21 Q Okay. Well, let's take, for example, one of the -- if we
- 22 go to 130 -- Exhibit 38, and we go to the -- the search for
- 23 teen porn. That's page 14.
- 24 A Uh-huh. Yes.
- 25 \parallel Q The first -- the first hit in there is PornHub, correct?

- 1 A That is correct, yes.
- 2 Q Now, you're familiar with the website, PornHub, correct?
- 3 A I am.
- 4 Q I mean, that website primarily has images of a sexually
- 5 explicit nature, correct?
- 6 A That is correct.
- 7 Q That website is not going to have books about
- 8 pornography?
- 9 A That, I might quibble with. It -- that website runs very
- 10 deep, and there may, in fact, be publications associated with
- 11 pornography accessible through that site. But the problem is
- 12 always that there additional links that can be accessed
- 13 through PornHub, and at what point do you not call it PornHub
- 14 anymore?
- 15 Q Okay. But -- but in the main site of PornHub, you
- 16 | wouldn't expect to see scholarly articles discussing
- 17 pornography, correct?
- 18 A That is correct.
- 19 | Q It's going to be mostly, 95 percent images, correct?
- 20 A It's going to be primarily images, yes.
- 21 Q Okay. Now, if we -- PornHub is a website that you use
- 22 for your -- for your research, correct?
- 23 A That is correct.
- 24 Q You often begin with PornHub, and then you continue onto
- 25 the pages that are linked through PornHub, correct?

- 1 A That is correct.
- 2 Q Redtube is another website like PornHub that has millions
- of -- thousands of primarily images, correct?
- 4 A Yes. Red -- red, R-E-D-T-U-B-E. Redtube, yeah.
- 5 Q Now, if we go to Appendix B of your report, Plaintiff's
- 6 Exhibit 38, we see a table in Appendix B, and you testified
- 7 that this table was provided by someone from Mr. Murray's
- 8 office, correct?
- 9 A Yes, that was --
- 10 Q You didn't create this?
- 11 A -- William Livingston. No, I did not. He -- he created
- 12 that.
- 13 Q Okay. Now, if we go to -- if we go to the page --
- 14 | there's one page in here that PornHub is included, correct?
- 15 A That is correct.
- 16 \ Q And it says that there is video categories in PornHub?
- 17 A That is correct.
- 18 Q And one of the video categories is MILF?
- 19 A That is correct.
- 20 \parallel Q And next to MILF, there's a number of 6,974?
- 21 A That is correct.
- 22 Q And that's primarily images, correct, associated with
- 23 MILF?
- 24 A Yes, that's my assumption.
- 25 Q And there is another category called, Mature?

- 1 A That is correct.
- 2 Q And there's a -- and that -- that category has 2,019
- 3 images, correct?
- 4 A Correct.
- 5 Q Now, if we go to the second line, there's a category for
- 6 teen in here in PornHub, correct?
- 7 A That is correct.
- 8 Q And that has 16,800 images, correct?
- 9 A That is correct.
- 10 Q Which is more than MILF and Mature combined, correct?
- 11 A That is correct.
- 12 | Q Now, do you agree with me that PornHub is a commercial
- 13 site, correct?
- 14 A Primarily, yes.
- 15 Q And you would also agree with me, Dr. Linz, that there's
- 16 -- there's no question that teen porn is extremely popular,
- 17 | correct?
- 18 A Correct.
- 19 Q Now, let's talk about the opinion on the amount of
- 20 private communications. You -- you testified that the mediums
- 21 on which sexually explicit material could be transmitted are
- 22 -- are many, correct?
- 23 A That is correct.
- 24 Q Including Facebook, Twitter, InstaGram, image boards,
- 25 streaming videos, correct?

- 1 A That is correct.
- 2 Q Now, through -- through all of these mediums, you can
- also transmit child pornography, correct?
- 4 A That is correct.
- 5 Q Any --
- 6 A Well, in -- in the case of Facebook, for example, they --
- 7 they -- my investigation suggested they are continually
- 8 screening for that kind of material, as do many of the other
- 9 larger sites. However, through an email, for example, it
- 10 might be quite possible to disseminate the material.
- 11 Q Any -- any medium that could be used to transmit an adult
- 12 | image -- an adult sexually explicit image can be used to
- 13 transmit child pornography, correct?
- 14 A Directly, yes.
- 15 Q Now, you say, relying on Appendix B, that there are many
- 16 | images sexual in nature being transmitted by people in these
- 17 sites, correct?
- 18 A Yes, that is correct.
- 19 Q You -- you don't know the proportion of the -- of the
- 20 | images that are transmitted, you don't know the proportion
- 21 | that are only sexual intercourse, correct?
- 22 A That are only sexual intercourse? I -- I -- depending on
- 23 | how that defined, no, I have not conducted such a count.
- 24 Q And you do not know the proportion that it's only
- 25 masturbation, correct?

- 1 A That is correct.
- 2 Q And you don't know the proportion that it's only the
- 3 showing of breasts, correct?
- 4 A That is correct.
- 5 Q And you don't know the proportion that could be just
- 6 images of cleavage, correct?
- 7 A That is correct.
- 8 Q You don't know the proportion that it could be people
- 9 kissing, correct?
- 10 A That is correct.
- 11 Q And we -- we don't know the proportion of images that are
- only sent to one other person, correct?
- 13 A That -- that is correct.
- 14 | Q Now, are you aware that in some of these sites, it is
- 15 possible to make money out of sending sexually explicit
- 16 depictions?
- 17 A I would say that that's possible, but for the most part,
- 18 these are personal communications.
- 19 Q But we don't -- so we don't know the proportion of people
- 20 | that are making money out of these sites, correct?
- 21 A That is correct.
- 22 | Q Now, you -- you also testified about Facebook, correct?
- 23 A That is correct.
- 24 Q And you have a Facebook account, correct?
- 25 A I do, but I -- I only have my son and daughter as

- 1 friends.
- Q Okay. But you -- are you familiar that in Facebook, you
- 3 can put a picture on your wall, correct?
- 4 A That is correct.
- 5 Q And that picture will be seen by your friends, if you
- 6 have your settings for that images to be seen by your friends,
- 7 correct?
- 8 A That is correct.
- 9 Q But you also know that Facebook has a function for you to
- 10 send messages to individual people, correct?
- 11 A That is correct.
- 13 A That is correct.
- 14 | Q And if someone sends one picture through Facebook to his
- 15 | wife, for example, no one else was going to -- is going to see
- 16 that depiction, correct?
- 17 A Theoretically.
- 18 Q Dr. Linz, you -- your opinion is that a very small
- 19 percentage of pornographic images available online contain
- $20 \parallel$ depictions of individuals that could be confused as minors,
- 21 correct?
- 22 A Correct.
- 23 Q And you draw this conclusion from the proportions that
- 24 you conducted of teen porn to porn, correct?
- 25 A That's one of the sources, and my personal scientific

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                          Dr. Linz - Cross (Bla)
                                                                     68
      experience and other people's research.
1
           Now, I just want to be clear, you're not suggesting, Dr.
      Linz, that people who are 18 -- not only people who are 18 and
 4
      19 years old depicted in teen porn could be perceived as
      minors by the viewers of the images, correct?
           I'm not sure that I understand the question.
 7
           You're not suggesting that only the people that are 18
      year olds and -- well, let me -- let me just take a step back.
9
      You agree with me that in teen porn, in that genre, it's
      primarily devoted for people around the ages of 18, 19,
10
      correct?
11
           18, 19, yeah, I would say so, in that area.
12
      Α
13
      Q
           Okay.
14
      Α
           20.
15
                And you're not suggesting that only those people 18
      to 20 depicted in teen porn or that genre are the only ones
16
      that could be confused as minors, correct?
17
           They -- I don't know. I -- I'm still unclear on the
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Maybe -- state in the affirmative, maybe, rather than

Okay. People -- people over 20 could be -- that are

depicted in teen porn images could be confused as minors,

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question.

Q

Α

in --

correct?

Okay. People over 20 --

1 A Not so likely.

Q You -- you would not agree with me that some -- some

people over 25 could be confused -- could be perceived as

4 minors by the viewers?

- 5 A It's possible, but it's a very small percentage.
- 6 Q I mean, you're -- you are aware of research that
- 7 demonstrates that models in teen pornography, barely legal
- 8 pornography who are 25 years and older, can be perceived as
- 9 substantially younger than 18, correct?
- 10 A I -- I'm aware of the fact that there is an attempt to
- 11 make them look young, but whether or not they are perceived as
- 12 such, I -- I have my doubts about it.
- 13 Q Okay. Well, in fact, Dr. Linz, you testified that you
- 14 authored a study that was -- an article that was, "The Effects
- 15 of Exposure to Virtual Child Pornography on Viewer Cognition
- and Attitudes Towards Deviant Sexual Behavior"?
- 17 A That is correct.
- 18 Q And you were co-author with Bryant Paul?
- 19 A That is correct.
- Q Well, let me show you -- and you can see it in front of
- 21 you, correct?
- 22 A That is correct.
- 23 Q And this study, in the first paragraph, you say, "Virtual
- 24 | child pornography includes two distinct yet related forms of
- 25 | sexually explicit content. The first of these involves

computer generated images in which a child's head is digitally placed onto the body of an adult who is involved in some form of sexually explicit conduct. The second type of virtual child pornography involves depictions of adults over the age of 18, the age of legal consent in the United States, who are portrayed as being younger than 18 years of age. This genre is often called "barely legal" pornography because models appear to be under or just barely over the age of legal sexual consent."

Now, if we go to page three of your article, the section called "Cognitive Schemas and Barely Legal Pornography", you report, here, in your article, that "Barely legal pornography contains depictions of females who, despite appearing to be under the legal age of sexual consent, seem particularly sexually suggestive or promiscuous. Though in reality the models in these depictions are at least 18 years old, previous research reported in the alcohol literature has demonstrated that models who are 25 years old or older can be perceived as substantially younger than 18 by media consumers."

A That is correct.

MR. BLADUELL: I have no further questions at this time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Redirect?

MR. MURRAY: Yes, just a few, Your Honor.

Dr. Linz - Redirect (Mur) 71

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

2 BY MR. MURRAY:

- Q Dr. Linz, you were asked questions about whether the 1.36
- 4 billion hits for porn could include hits that do not relate to
- 5 particular images, correct?
- 6 A That is correct.
- 7 Q Some of them could relate to articles, for example?
- 8 A It's possible, yes.
- 9 Q Okay. Is the same true, though, when you take the search
- 10 term, teen porn? Will that also yield some hits that don't
- 11 include images?
- 12 A Yes, it would.
- 13 Q Okay. So whatever the effect is, it will -- it will be
- an effect on both the numerator and the denominator?
- 15 A That is correct.
- 16 O Now, you were mentioning that there are search terms that
- 18 that testimony?
- 19 A Yes, I do.
- 20 Q Okay. And is that -- is that on peer to peer networks
- 21 | that you're referring to or other --
- 22 A I am referring, primarily, to peer to peer networks.
- 23 Q Okay. The other thing that I wanted to ask you about is
- 24 the 2010 Lanning article that you were shown. You hadn't seen
- 25 that before, correct?

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Case 2:09-cv-04607-MMB Document 226 Filed 07/17/13 Page 72 of 120
                         Dr. Linz - Redirect (Mur)
                                                                     72
           No, I had not.
1
      Α
 2
           But you did see and cite the works by Janis Wolak,
      correct?
 3
 4
           That is correct.
           And Ms. Wolak testified in this courtroom and -- and I
 5
      think her testimony was that she agreed that -- that a very
 6
 7
      substantial majority of the child pornography that was
 8
      produced is of people who are either related, acquaintances or
9
      known to the -- to the perpetrator.
10
                MR. BLADUELL: Objection.
      BY MR. MURRAY:
11
           Do you agree or disagree?
12
                THE COURT: Overruled.
13
14
      BY MR. MURRAY:
15
           Do you agree with that?
16
      Α
           Yes.
17
           Okay. Now, in terms of the question on the private
      images, you indicated that the websites that you referred to
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19
      in your report and that are depicted in Plaintiff's Exhibit 37
20
      and 116, do not include 100 percent of images that are
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sexually explicit, is that correct?

-- all possible sexual --

That 100 percent of --

Do not include 100 percent of --

There are images that are posted on those -- on

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22

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Α

Q

Α

Q

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Dr. Linz - Redirect (Mur)
                                                                    73
      those sites. Not every single image that is posted on those
1
2
      sites is sexually explicit?
           That is correct.
 3
      Α
 4
           Okay. What is -- is there a -- can you estimate the
      quantity, though, in terms of millions or not of sexually
 5
      explicit images that are posted on those sites?
 6
 7
      Α
           My estimate is there are hundreds of millions.
      0
           Okay.
 8
9
                MR. MURRAY: That's all I have. Thank you.
                THE COURT: Recross?
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11
                            RECROSS-EXAMINATION
      BY MR. BLADUELL:
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           Dr. Linz, you're aware that Ms. Wolak testified that in
13
14
      sites like Friend Finder, you could have -- she has found 13
15
      and 14 year olds that are posing as 18 year olds?
16
                MR. MURRAY: Objection, Your Honor, that is not
17
      accurately reporting what she said about that.
18
                THE COURT: Well, do you -- well, who are you
19
      referring to?
20
                MR. BLADUELL: Janis Wolak.
                THE COURT: Well, you don't know what -- have you
21
22
      read her report?
23
                THE WITNESS: I have read a previous report. I don't
      know what she testified to, however.
24
25
                THE COURT: All right. Well, I'll allow you to ask
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Dr. Linz - Recross (Bla)

1 -- do you understand the question?

THE WITNESS: Not exactly, but perhaps you could try again.

BY MR. BLADUELL:

Q Okay. Are you aware that Janis Wolak, through her research, found that 13 and 14 year olds had accounts in Friend Finder and were posing as people over the age of 18.

A I do not doubt that that occurs.

MR. BLADUELL: No further questions, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you. All right. Thank you very much, Dr. Linz.

THE WITNESS: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Witness excused)

THE COURT: Okay. All right. That's all the testimony we have for today, right?

MR. MURRAY: It is, Your Honor, yes.

assume you're -- you're looking forward to going home today for the weekend, and I'm -- so I'm not going to take a lunch break. What I would like is about 20 minutes to get my notes in order, and then I'm going to come back, and I'm going to give you my initial impressions of the various witnesses and testimony that I have been presented with. And then we're going to give you your written list of questions for -- for you to think about for a closing argument. Okay.

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And now, this -- the findings that I make, this will be the one part of this whole trial where I think having a written record would be useful. So I'm going to order for one week delivery. If anybody wants it more quickly than that, you're going to have to order it and pay for it. That's our standard turn around time. But I'm going to ask for a written record of the findings that I am going to make, so you can have that. Okay. So we'll resume, like, around 12:15. Thank you.

(Recess, 11:48 a.m. to 12:18 p.m.)

THE COURT: Okay. Have a seat, please. All right. The first thing I want to say is, I want to compliment counsel, as I have tried to do throughout this case on very outstanding preparation under tight deadlines and very expeditious and efficient presentation in Court, and I thought everybody -- all of you were very professional and well prepared, and you had ironed out a lot of issues about admissibility of exhibits and things like that, which judges always appreciate. And I -- but that one raises the last question about that one exhibit you wanted to raise an objection to. Was it P-37?

MR. SWINTON: That's right, Your Honor. It's Plaintiff's Exhibit 37 and also 116 and 42. I think we wanted to point out for the Court a difference between the screen shots which are contained in that exhibit versus the screen

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shots that defendant are trying to admit. The screen shot --

THE COURT: Well, 37 is the one in that big booklet that Dr. Linz referred to, right?

MR. MURRAY: Yes. Do you want me to hand it up, Your Honor?

THE COURT: No, I looked at it.

MR. SWINTON: The screen shots that defendants have offered -- that we intend -- that we intend to move into evidence, without a sponsoring witness, are offered just for the mere fact that these screen shots were taken from certain websites. On the contrary -- or in contrast, the screen shots exhibit offered by plaintiffs in the exhibits we just referenced are offered for truth content.

So, for example, they have cited -- or provided articles on sexting, where a relationship coach has been interviewed and talks about how his or her clients are engaging in textual or the sending of text messages or images in relationships. And it's -- from the briefing before trial, it appears that plaintiffs are offering this to demonstrate the prevalence of sexting, for example, or the prevalence of the use of certain adult-themed websites to exchange --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. SWINTON: -- images. So we object to the use of those exhibits for -- for those purposes. We object on the grounds of relevance and also on the grounds that they

hearsay.

THE COURT: All right. Well, there's certainly hearsay in it, but I don't think it's admitted for the truth of the matter asserted. I mean, there's a lot of promotional material in there and things like that, but I'm going to admit it for just so the plaintiffs can have a reference of a lot of material that's available on the Internet, and that's either explicitly sexual depictions or -- or references to that, things like that.

MR. SWINTON: Okay. And -- and we understand that, Your Honor, and in exchange, we'd ask that -- that you also admit the screen shots that we've offered as exhibits.

THE COURT: Well, I'll admit them, too. They also have some deficiencies in terms of what they may depict or not depict, and a lot of them are very sketchy, but I'll admit them into evidence, but I think they have low weight in terms of the issues that are involved here.

MR. SWINTON: Okay.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

MR. MURRAY: There are a couple of other exhibits.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. MURRAY: We can take them up now or later, whichever is --

THE COURT: Yes, are there still issues? Let's do it first.

MR. MURRAY: Yes. We wanted to introduce 1 2 Plaintiff's Exhibit 42, which is a declaration of an agent by the name of Kristi Witsman, with certain exhibits. She was a 3 4 Government agent who did a study of, actually, Adult Friend Finders for purposes of the Connection case. And it was 5 introduced into evidence by the Government and by stipulation, 6 7 and we would propose that her information is admissible under 8 801, for example. It's an -- you know, it's an admission by a 9 party. THE COURT: Well, why isn't it -- you say her 10 declaration was admitted by stipulation? 11 12 MR. MURRAY: Yes, yes. And -- and --THE COURT: Well, then it would be -- it would be 13 14 part of the evidence. 15 MR. MURRAY: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Okay. 17 That --MS. WYER: MR. MURRAY: No, not -- by stipulation in the -- in 18 19 a different case, not this case. 20 THE COURT: Oh. Do you object? MR. MURRAY: In other words, Your Honor, what 21 22 happened is, she was hired by the Federal Government when we 23 were litigation the Connection case that --THE COURT: Oh. 24 MR. MURRAY: -- that led to the Sixth Circuit. 25

one of the issues was the extent to which --

THE COURT: What's the number?

MR. MURRAY: 42.

THE COURT: And what's her name again? Sorry.

MR. MURRAY: Kristi Witsman. And one of the issues in that case was the extent to which the people who personally posted images on Adult Friend Finders, what their age range was. And she did an analysis of that, and -- and it turns out, I think, there's about 90 -- 97 percent of the people were at least 21 years of age or older. And so, we wanted -- we seek to admit into evidence the Government's own study that they offered through --

THE COURT: Can I look at that?

MR. MURRAY: Yes.

THE COURT: Is it back -- it's probably back here, but I haven't looked through these boxes yet. All right.

Does the Government object to this?

MR. SWINTON: Your Honor, these are the -- we object, again, because this is offered to show the prevalence of the use of these websites to exchange private, non-commercial images. And again, we don't think that that's what this declaration shows. So we object to the use for which they're intending to admit that.

THE COURT: Well, of course, this declaration was taken in 2005, which is eight years ago. All right. Well,

are you objecting because it's hearsay or it's old or it's not relevant or all of the above?

MR. SWINTON: On relevance grounds.

MS. WYER: All of the --

THE COURT: What?

MS. WYER: All of the above.

MR. SWINTON: Well, all of the above, but mostly on relevance grounds.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Murray, I think you have a lot of other testimony about the prevalence of this and about the, you know, percentages of different things. The problem I have with this, this is like several hundred pages long, and you know, all the witness -- all this declarant is doing is attaching images from the Adult Friend Finder website, is that correct, and then she's making a calculation?

MR. MURRAY: Yes, she made some calculations to determine what percentage of the images that she found were of persons who were either 18, 19 or 20, and what percentage were over the age of 21, and she concluded that the overwhelming majority, 95 -- between 94 and 97 percent were of persons who were over the age of 21.

THE COURT: All right. I'll admit just the declaration, but I mean, the -- I don't think the exhibits need to be part of the record.

MR. MURRAY: That's fine, Your Honor.

Case 2:09-cv-04607-MMB Document 226 Filed 07/17/13 Page 81 of 120 Colloguy 81 THE COURT: All right. 1 2 MR. MURRAY: The other exhibits that we would offer are 34, 35 and 36, which I don't think the Government is 3 4 objecting to. That's simply the prior version of the reg, the current version of the reg and the statutes. 5 MS. WYER: Well, those are simply legal materials. 6 7 They're not really factual exhibits. I'm not sure --8 THE COURT: Yes. That's -- yes. 9 MR. MURRAY: I mean, I don't care one way or the 10 other, but --THE COURT: No, they shouldn't be marked as 11 12 exhibits. You can use them or give me copies. 13 MR. MURRAY: We would offer Exhibit 39 is the U.S. 14 Census Table for 2010, Your Honor. I don't know that there 15 was an objection to that.

MR. SWINTON: No, no objection.

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THE COURT: Okay. Admitted.

MR. MURRAY: Then Exhibit -- Exhibits 114, 115 are defendant's discovery responses. I don't think there is objections to those.

MR. SWINTON: No objection.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MURRAY: Exhibits 110, 111 and 112 and 113 are also -- I don't know whether they object to those, but we would offer those.

Colloguy 82 MS. WYER: Which ones? I mean --1 2 MR. MURRAY: 112 through 115. MS. WYER: Plaintiffs did not identify which 3 4 exhibits they were going to offer so we're just looking at them. 5 THE COURT: When you said 112 -- 110 to 113. 6 7 MR. MURRAY: I'm sorry, Your Honor, let me -- let me back up. 114 and 115 now have been admitted without 8 9 objection. 10 THE COURT: They're admitted. They're the discovery 11 responses. 12 MR. MURRAY: Yes. 112 is another discovery response, so I assume there's no objection --13 14 THE COURT: All right. So that will be --15 MR. MURRAY: -- to that. THE COURT: -- admitted also. 16 17 MR. MURRAY: 113 is data that they provided in discovery concerning the -- how many 2257 prosecutions there 18 19 have been over the years. I don't know whether they object to 20 that or not. MS. WYER: Well, we object on relevance grounds. 21 22 THE COURT: No, I'll admit that. 23 MR. MURRAY: And then 110 -- I'm sorry, 111 is the 24 Justice Department's report to Congress that was required by

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2257.

Colloguy 83 THE COURT: I'll admit that. 1 2 MR. MURRAY: And then 110 was a letter from the Department of Justice dated December 7, 2011 directed to a 3 4 Congressman who had inquired about the enforcement efforts. THE COURT: All right. I'll admit that. 5 MR. MURRAY: And then finally, Your Honor, 133 is --6 7 I'm sorry, 132 is the thing we filed, oh, several days ago,

I'm sorry, 132 is the thing we filed, oh, several days ago, under Civil Rule 44, where we gave notice of foreign law, because we did the research, and we discovered that the age of consent for these purposes in Norway is actually 18. And so we would offer that -- you may recall there was that question about --

THE COURT: Yes, I recall. All right. It's admitted.

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MR. MURRAY: And -- and I think that's all the exhibits, Your Honor, that we had.

THE COURT: Okay. Where do we stand on getting the set of documents that have been admitted? Ms. Baumgardner?

MS. BAUMGARDNER: As of -- as of Thursday, Your Honor, they're all done behind you. There are two sets.

THE COURT: Oh, they're in the folders there?

MS. BAUMGARDNER: Correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much. How about the Government's?

MS. WYER: We -- we -- I think we have our -- we

also have exhibits we wanted to admit, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You want to go through those now? Where are the ones that were admitted? All right. Okay. Well, just if you don't mind, when we're done, just put them in the back here, okay, next to the plaintiff's exhibits.

MS. WYER: We had Exhibit 40.

THE COURT: Sorry?

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MS. WYER: Exhibit 40.

THE COURT: Four, zero?

MS. WYER: Yeah.

THE COURT: Yes.

MS. WYER: Yes. I believe that's material from a plaintiff's website and --

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. MURRAY: Your Honor, I've got to find the right list. We have so many lists, Your Honor, with --

THE COURT: Well, we can do this later or we can do it Monday, if you prefer.

MR. MURRAY: I found it. Yeah, I didn't think we had any objection to 40.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. MURRAY: That's just a Dodson exhibit, am I right?

MR. SWINTON: Right.

MS. WYER: Yes, yes.

Colloquy 85 MR. MURRAY: Yeah, well, that's fine. 1 2 MS. WYER: Exhibits 63 and 64 which are screen shots. 3 4 MR. MURRAY: Yeah, we did not include that in our list of objections. 5 THE COURT: Well, I thought I admitted those just 6 7 before the recess? MS. WYER: 88 which is also screen shots from a 8 9 plaintiff. 10 THE COURT: All right. Same ruling. Admitted. MR. MURRAY: Yeah, we were fine with that. 11 12 MS. WYER: Exhibit 91. 13 THE COURT: Nine, one? MS. WYER: Yes. That's also from a plaintiff --14 15 91E. MR. MURRAY: That's fine. We don't object. 16 17 MS. WYER: 91E -- 91E. 18 MR. MURRAY: I'm sorry?

19 MS. WYER: 91E is the specific page we were moving.

And 116 and 117B and E. Those are also from plaintiffs. And

118E through I. And --

MR. MURRAY: No objection to any of those, Your

Honor.

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24 THE COURT: All right. Admitted.

MS. WYER: 127, video covers from the Sinclair

Colloquy 86 Institute. And then we have 137A, which is a document from a 1 2 plaintiff. MR. MURRAY: No -- no objections. 3 4 MS. WYER: Then we have 160 through 172, which 5 are --THE COURT: 150 to --6 7 MS. WYER: 160 through 172, which are all images. MR. MURRAY: No objection. 8 9 MS. WYER: And then, 192. This is a document that shows variation in how Google hits -- how Google search 10 11 results show up, that every day, you can get a different If you put in the same search term on a different 12 day, you would get a different number. 13 14 MR. MURRAY: No objection, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. 16 MS. WYER: Then 223. 17 THE COURT: Two, two, three? 18 MS. WYER: Yes. MR. MURRAY: No objection. I think it's already in, 19 to be honest with you, but no objection. 20 MS. WYER: Okay. And then 229 through 305, which --21 22 THE COURT: 229 through --

MS. WYER: 305, and that comprises our --

MS. WYER: -- screen shots. Those are all screen

THE COURT: What are those?

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shots from --

THE COURT: Oh, screen shots. All right.

MS. WYER: -- websites that plaintiffs have cited, primarily. If I misspoke, the exhibits for 117 are 117B and C. Is that what I -- I'm not sure what I said.

THE COURT: You said 117B and E.

MS. WYER: And -- oh, I meant C.

THE COURT: C?

MS. WYER: It's 117B and C, and then 118E through I.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. WYER: And that was all.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you. All right. If there are any others, and you've missed them, we can cover that on Monday. All right. Now, as I've started to say, I compliment counsel on being very well prepared, and -- and having this trial move smoothly.

The facts that I think are important here are ones that I will indicate that I, you know, specifically mention, but I can't make any claim that in the, perhaps, 30 minutes that this might take that I'm going to include every fact that I think is important, and I certainly reserve the right to amend this, but I've been taking a lot of notes and reviewing my notes almost daily, and coming, you know, to some conclusions about what things are more relevant than others.

And then, that's what I'm about to do. And I -- in

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terms of credibility, I thought all the witnesses that testified here were honest. I mean, I don't think there's any witness who was lying that I would disbelieve their testimony completely. But, as I go through the witnesses, I'm going to indicate some areas where I thought that, either because of their expertise or their background, that some of their testimony deserves more weight than other things.

Now, you're not bound, of course, to agree with what I say. And if you think there are other things that I have omitted, you are certainly welcome to include them in your briefing. And if you think I've made a mistake in my analysis of a witness, you're certainly free to argue that, as well.

I'm going to make reference to the amended complaint, and I want to particularly compliment plaintiff's counsel for a very detailed amended complaint. And it really provided a guide and a road map to a lot of the testimony that was, in fact, introduced. There's a very high correlation between the allegations in the amended complaint, going witness by witness, and what the actual testimony was.

Now, initially, the lead plaintiff, the Free Speech Coalition, is a bona fide trade association. I think that it has described itself and its memberships, in general, very well in paragraphs 18 through 20. The witness, Jeffrey Douglas, who was called -- he's an attorney -- and is now the president of Free Speech Coalition, I thought he had a lot of

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expertise in the background of the industry, the legal problems that the industry has faced, how they deal with them.

I think there is an intention by the organization, itself, to be law abiding, to explain laws to its members, to provide educational programs, to make sure that the people who engage in conduct and in businesses covered by the adult entertainment industry are advised of the law and that they have -- are going to, you know, trouble and expense in retaining counsel to bring this litigation and have, I think, very sincere beliefs about what they do and what their members do and why it's important.

In that regard, I want to say that I was very impressed with the sincerity of all of the plaintiff's fact witnesses and their desire to express themselves in matters of sex, and that they are clearly exercising and expressing their views and their practices in conformance with the First Amendment. And this aspect of their lives and their livelihood deserves great weight.

I think it is very important that people recognize that the concept of Free Speech and the First Amendment applies to things much broader than just being able to get on a podium and start talking about what you want to say or what you want to think, and that it extends to the workplace. It extends to hobbies. It extends to activities that not every American finds of interest or, in fact, some Americans would

find very repulsive.

It is very obvious that the treatment of sex, the depiction of sex -- of sexual acts in literature, in movies, in art has changed dramatically over the last century and, probably, very dramatically in the last ten years, largely as a result of the Internet.

Sex is not only about entertainment. It's also about health. It's about pleasure. It's about procreation. It's about fostering relationships between husbands and wives or same-sex couples. It's also about people who are dating or have social relationships, and they don't know whether they want to become married or they want to have a committed relationship, and sex -- sexual activities give them a chance to try that and let them decide for themselves whether they're going to be compatible and whether they want to have a long-term commitment.

The depiction of sex in both language and images makes some very people very comfortable and other people very uncomfortable. A free society, in my view, should be able to accommodate both. Tolerance of the public display of sex is changing. And, as I said before, we now see things in commercial movie theaters that never would have been tolerated when I was a young lawyer, you know, in the '60s or the '70s.

We now have the rating system that the motion picture industry has designed, and of course, they have R

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movies that, supposedly, you have to be over 18 or accompanied by an adult, and we all know that that is often violated. The movies that a lot of people in the adult entertainment industry produce are not in regular commercial theaters, but there are specialized theaters, but sometimes, they're rated R, or I think there's another rating of Y or a rating of X, and they might be sent into a commercial theater with a rating like that, and they would have sexually explicit scenes.

And we all know, also, that the priorities of law enforcement have changed. The Supreme Court's own treatment of pornography has changed. It's my view that obscenity is still a concept that is not covered by the First Amendment, but that the definition of obscenity has changed dramatically over the years.

And I made reference to this with one witness, and I'll just mention it here in passing that a -- a very famous work of literature like James Joyce's Ulysses was, at one time, banned by the Government from entering the United States until a district judge, I believe in the 1930s or maybe slightly before that, overturned that ban and held that it should be admitted. So the Judiciary does have a role -- an important role in guaranteeing the freedoms that our Constitution promises to our citizens.

Now, at the same time, and I make reference to this very briefly because the Third Circuit has, I think, covered

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this completely, that child pornography is an evil practice, and that Congress has gone to great lengths to ban it and to make its possession or trafficking a very serious felony. And all of the witnesses that were called in this case, I think, without any exception, agreed with that that child pornography is something that deserves to be precluded from general -- from any kind of access, and that its possession and trafficking is criminal.

And I think this case -- the record in this case made one or two refinements in that by showing that, in child pornography, there are two general categories. One is the very depictions of the sexual organs of very young children, sometimes being manipulated or molested, and those are very unnatural poses for a young child to be in. And I think that's, you know, the core of most of the child pornography criminal prosecutions that Federal judges see.

But there's another aspect, and that is the pubescent or young teens or pre-puberty teens. And that is also -- comes within the legal definition of child pornography. And in some instances, it touches upon some of the testimony here in this case. It's my tentative view that child pornography is a type of obscenity that is still not protected by the First Amendment, but I think that other adult pornography is no longer considered obscene, at least as far as it concerns human beings. But when it involves children,

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by definition under the age of 18, it is no longer adult pornography. It's then child pornography, and it's not protected by the First Amendment.

In deciding and determining the weight to be given to the testimony of the various witnesses, I am going to give great weight to what their beliefs and practices were in their personal activities and their personal practices with regard to sex and their practices of sex. And I also think it's relevant, and this is just a general comment, that most of the witnesses called by the plaintiff were involved in adult pornography on a business -- in a business relationship kind of way, that is, they were either performers or producers, primary producers, secondary producers or if not producers, they were then writing about adult pornography as part of making a living.

There was one witness, my recollection, Barbara Alper, who did testify to some personal depictions with a gentleman who she had been in a relationship with and recently married. And I could be wrong about this, but I think her testimony was the only one from the plaintiffs, from which there was no economic involvement, no economic, either, motivation or economic -- receipt of income, things like that. And I think that there is some difference.

Now, I want to point out that a number of the plaintiff's witnesses testified that they interacted with

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other people who did not have any economic motive, who -- and for example, Betsy Dodson and Ms. Ross who testified that a lot of the people that they interacted with, they had no economic motive. They didn't expect any money. They didn't want to get any money. They were involving in the graphic and explicit depiction of sexual activity out of pleasure or because of their own First Amendment belief that it's something that they thought was important for their expression.

All right. Now, with those general comments, I want to go and talk about some of the individual -- or probably all of the individual witnesses. The first witness the plaintiffs called was Eugene Mopsik, who is, I believe, the president or executive director of the American Society of Media Photographers.

Now, he had a great deal of experience, and I thought was a very credible witness about how photographers take their work product, how they store it, how they keep it, how that has changed in the digital age, as opposed to when all photographers only used film. But he was not personally involved in sexually explicit photography, but I think there were a number of things he said that would transfer over to sexually explicit photography, such as the model release he talked about that was common when photographers took pictures of people.

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And he also had some information as a result of having taken a survey about photographers who did sexually explicit work. And as I recall, he said that there were about 400 out of his 7,000 members that do produce sexually explicit images, which is a fairly small percentage of the membership. But I thought his testimony was a good background.

The amended complaint discusses another individual, Michael Barone, in paragraphs 23, 24 and 25, but he did not testify, as nor did plaintiff, David Conners, paragraphs 26 and 27. The next -- now, the next witness who was called, I believe, was Ms. Wilson of Sinclair Institute. Now, she was a very knowledgeable person. And the Sinclair Institute is largely, if not totally, devoted towards sexually explicit image productions and would qualify as both a primary and secondary producer, I believe.

She talked about and described their work that it's mostly for educating adults about sexual health and sexual fulfillment, which of course, are valid things. A lot of the graphic images that were shown to her, either on direct or on cross-examination, I thought showed that their work product also had a commercial aspect that it was designed for people who were interested in seeing sexual -- explicit sexual activities on videos or on the Internet, and you know, I thought that, as to those, any educational value was secondary.

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I reached that conclusion from some of the titles that were used, which were titillating and designed to attract customers who would pay to look at these because they had some erotic -- they would have some erotic to them. Ms. Wilson had a very impressive recollection and knowledge of the details of how these movies were produced. A lot of the production details were -- I thought were appropriately introduced to give a good picture of how somebody goes about doing this, what the various aspects of the business are, the production of it, how you comply with 2257, some of the difficulties and burdens in complying with 2257, the efforts that have to be made and things of that nature.

She gave a lot of testimony about their desire to stay law abiding by only using people 18 or older, but she did testify that there was a lot of emphasis on youthful looking performers and that she understood that they had to be over 18. The one area of her testimony where I don't give great weight was her describing the burden of the recordkeeping. As I recall, she indicated that she had made a calculation of what the cost was in terms of her own time and how that translated in her salary and the fact of some other people's times who worked there. And as I recall, she came up with a figure of \$75,000 a year.

I don't think that is a huge financial burden on a company that had several million dollars of revenue, as she

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also testified to. And she didn't make any distinctions between the cost of the regulation of complying with 2257, as opposed to the cost of any other regulations that all companies have that do business in the United States, including paying taxes, hiring accountants to keep financial records, complying with health laws.

Most businesses have to have a health inspection. They have to have sanitary facilities. They're subject to local and state regulators coming in and making sure they have handicap access, that they have bathrooms for the public. All sorts of things are being done in this country to insure the health and welfare of our citizens. And I do not find that her testimony about the burdens of complying with 2257 to be anything out of the ordinary.

I also thought her testimony about the recordkeeping was vague, and she, I think, hesitated to admit that electronic records were permissible. And she finally, as I recall, at the very end, admitted that yes, now, we're using electronic records, but she still wouldn't admit that it was easier. She said it was still a burden. And I think that is something that I need to take into account.

So her testimony was covered in the description of Sinclair Institute, which was paragraphs 31 and 32 of the amended complaint. There was no testimony from the C.I.R. Distribution, which was paragraphs 33 and 34. The next

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witness, I believe, was Carol Queen. She is described in paragraphs 37 and 38.

She talked mainly, but not exclusively, about masturbation as a sexual activity that she thought deserved more attention, that giving people a -- strike that -- that removing any onus of perversity or of criminality or anything else about masturbation would be pro-health and helping people come to deal with their sexuality and to decrease the stigma that sometimes surrounds masturbation.

She had been involved in some movies and videos. She had also put on web streaming masturbate-a-thons, which were described in paragraph 38 of the amended complaint. I thought, in a general manner, that she was credible, and she explained, in some detail, that 2257, by requiring people who perform in her movies to document that they are 18 or over, did -- and the fact that there were going to be records of their activity deterred some people from being willing to participate in the activities that she described, and that she had no interest in hiring anyone that was under 18.

But she was forced, because of the law, to get documentation of the people she did hire. And because of that requirement, some people were reluctant or unable to do so --were reluctant or unwilling to give her their photo IDs because it could possibly become publicly available, and they wanted to keep their involvement in masturbation private.

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That's what I understood was an important part of her testimony. The next witness -- and I think her testimony deserves weight as an example of what some people might call an unusual sexual expression, but a number of other people find helpful in coming to terms with their own sexual practices.

The next witness was David Steinberg. He is described in paragraphs 44 and 45 of the amended complaint. I thought what distinguished him and what he said was, he was a photographer, and he is most interested in taking depictions of ordinary people involved in sexual activities. And he compared this to a lot of the other video producers, the major video producers, whose names we have in this record, who produce the kind of videos that are often available on the Internet for purchase, where they're primarily shooting very, you know, well developed, beautiful sexual people, the women who are very well developed, men who are, as well, muscular and who have, you know, very good bodies in the colloquial sense.

Whereas, he is much more interested in a wide range of people, and I think he said that most people don't look like all those porn stars, that most people have very much more ordinary looks, but they have an interest in seeing sexual activity among people who look like them, who don't look like porn stars. They look like ordinary people. And he

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has been committed to photographing these people and writing about them.

And he thinks that this is something that is very relevant and that is needed by ordinary looking people. I use that phrase not in any demeaning sense, but just to show a physical distinction from the type of person who is in the mainstream of sexually explicit videos.

The next witness was described in paragraphs 50 and 51 was Carlin Ross, and she was followed by Betty Dodson. And they are both -- they are business partners. Betty Dodson has been involved in sex, sex training, sex education for a much longer than Carlin Ross, who is much younger, I think about half the age of Betty Dodson. And they testified about their activities in sex education. But the distinctive part of their testimony was their discussing what they described as the Genital Art Gallery. And this is described in paragraph 51 of the amended complaint.

And this allows adults to submit photos of their genitalia anonymously, and they were describing those for a number of years, but they have stopped doing this. They thought it was important, and in some ways, their testimony resembled -- their motivation resembled David Steinberg that a lot of people feel that they can't engage in active sex because they don't have attractive looking genitals.

And that they wanted to have this genital art

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gallery to show that there are a lot of people who also have genitals that are very ordinary looking or not particularly unique that would be exposed in the usual adult movie, and that they thought this was an appropriate part of sex education and in interesting ordinary people in seeing these photos so that ordinary people with ordinary genitals would know they could have an exciting or a satisfying sex life themselves.

And I feel that they showed that this was a very relevant and valid expression of their First Amendment interest in this topic, and their needing to feel the ability to express themselves. I believe they also testified that they had had some problems because when 2257 came in and was being enforced, that their insistence on getting photo identification from people who sent in their genitalia met to a lot resistence, and they had to eliminate a lot of their images of genitalia that had been submitted anonymously. And they eventually closed down their Genital Art Gallery, I think that I recall the testimony.

The next witness was Barbara Alper who is described, generally, in paragraphs 35 and 36 of the amended complaint. She testified to a lot of personal activity. She is a commercial photographer. She also does fine art photography. She also has a personal life in which she depicts herself and, as I indicated earlier, a man with whom she had a relationship

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and later married in photographs. She had testified that a number of the other people -- that normally the people she ran across to, had -- had, sometimes, reluctance to appear in her photography and her work -- her other artwork, because she insisted on having their photo identification.

She testified that she -- that although she wanted to comply with the law and always have people who were 18 and over, but she couldn't always be sure that people she photographed were over 18. She testified to one activity where she had an interest in photographing gay men engaged in sexual activity on Fire Island, and she had done so, but she didn't -- well, she was unable to comply with 2257 in doing this, because she was just taking video -- I think it was video, rather than still photos of men, and she didn't know what their names were and didn't have the option of asking them for an identification to show they were 18 or older. She thought they all looked over 18, but I think she agreed, on cross-examination, that she could not be sure they were over 18.

And the next witness was Marie Levine, whose stage name is Nina Hartley. The corresponding paragraphs of the amended complaint for her are 46 and 47. She's had many years of experience in the adult entertainment industry as both a performer, as an educator, as an author. She testified credibly and broadly to her activities. I believe that she

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was the only witness for the plaintiff who used a third-party custodian to comply with 2257. And she testified as to why she did that. It was some expense, but once again, I put low weight to her -- and I'm not sure she complained about the expense, but I don't put any high burden on somebody who is in this business to make an income, to make a living, to earn some money from it, as having to undergo expenses from the recordkeeping or employing a third-party custodian.

And I certainly think that in this one instance, comparing this to the dangers of child pornography, I think the recordkeeping expenses are worth it. That is a valid -- that it's not -- that it's not unconstitutional for Congress to have set up a scheme that requires people who are in this business to spend some money to keep records.

When we get to the questions, I'll ask the question of whether as applied to purely personal activities whether there should be a different test. But for people who are in the adult entertainment industry to make money, I do not believe that this is any evidence that the law is unconstitutional. Now, the next witness is David Levington. I sort of got off track there, because I meant to just be factual findings. But I just wanted to tell you, that's one area where I think that there is no unconstitutional burden.

All right. The next witness was David Levington.

He is described in the amended complaint in paragraphs 48 and

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49. He had, once again, a somewhat different professional involvement than the other witnesses. He was a photographer who takes mostly photography for purposes of artistic use and has -- he's a journalist by training. But and then he worked for the Government for awhile. And he is most interested in taking pictures of human beings in nature. And we saw a lot of his photographs, some of which are nudes.

And he takes, sometimes, 2,000 or 3,000 photos at a shoot, and he feels that he is really not subject to 2257, that he -- as I recall it, he does not photograph sexually explicit activity. And he did not think that photographing nude women was subject to 2257. But he was aware of 2257, and I think he testified that that because of it, he had not taken some pictures that he would like to take, but that could be construed as subject to 2257.

So in that sense, the existence of the statute chilled his -- what he thought should be his freedom of taking any kind of photographs that he wants. And he also didn't want to be available for the 20 hour per week regulation about recordkeeping. So he had some problems with that, as well and testified to those.

The next witness was Barbara -- no, wait. Mr. Hymes came in. He's described at the beginning of the amended complaint, 29 to 30, but my recollection is that he testified somewhere in the middle. I don't mean to omit him. Let's

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just talk about him for a minute. Mr. Hymes is described in 29 and 30. He's a journalist. And he has a website, as well, called "Daily Babylon".

And he was very critical of 2257, and he feels that he can't afford the administrative costs to comply with it, and therefore, he doesn't comply with it. He does not, normally, put visual depictions on his website, because he doesn't want to violate 2257, but he would like to. So he really confines himself more to verbal descriptions. And he's afraid of criminal prosecution under 2257 and feels that it's a great burden on him that curtails what he would like to be doing on his website.

All right. Now, we come to Barbara Nitke. She is described in paragraphs 41 and 42 of the amended complaint. If I recall correctly, she was the last factual witness that the plaintiffs called. I thought she was a very credible person and has also divided her work between artistic photographs that are not sexually explicit and also some sexually explicit conduct as depicted, including exhibition of genitals, which she publishes on her website.

She testifies that she works out of her home, that that's where she keeps her 2257 records, that the fact that she has to be around for a possible inspection causes -- requires her to be home more than she would like. She has trouble going -- she has fears about going away, because if an

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inspection were to come about suddenly, she wouldn't be there, and she could be liable for prosecution.

She also had told about the problem that she has with pre-1995 photos, as well as post-1995 photos. And that puts a burden on her, and she feels that she is not able to function as freely and as openly as she would like to be because of 2257. She talked about how some of her work involves sadomasochistic activities, and she's uncertain whether that was covered by 2257.

She is the one witness that anyone asked about the comparison between the recordkeeping required by 2257 and other -- and tax records, and I'm the one who asked her those questions. And I think she was unable to or unwilling to testify whether one was burdensome than the other. But she did explicitly and specifically say that she thought taxes were appropriate. She didn't mind paying taxes. But she thought 2257 was an infringement on her rights, and that she did mind keeping the records about 2257. And that was a distinction that she brought out very forcefully.

Okay. Now, let me say a few other things about the FBI agents who testified for the Government. As with the other witnesses, I thought they were credible. I thought they described honestly what they were assigned to do and what they did. I thought that they had a very technical approach to 2257.

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They had this checklist, which, as I recall, they did not prepare, but they -- they may have had some input into it. But they used it. And it was nitpicking in a lot of respects, in terms of -- and as I recall, there was only one person they visited who didn't have any records who they thought should have. But there were a number of people who did have the records.

And then they went through the records, and what I would call the mainstream requirement of the record said, having a photo and an ID of the performer, they had. But sometimes, they were critical of the photograph or critical of some other small details relating to the photo ID that the subject of the search was able to amend very quickly.

They agreed with me, a question I asked, that as compared to searches by search warrants, such as drugs or other evidence of crime and guns that, where FBI agents and all law enforcement agents, who, with the search warrants, are entitled to knock and enter immediately, because there's a high risk of destruction, but there was no risk of destruction with 2257 records.

And when I asked them whether there was any risk of fabrication that could come about by giving someone advance notice, I thought they said that that was remote. There was really no opportunity that if they were required to give 24-hour notice, at least, they thought, and I think -- and I find

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this a fact that there is little opportunity for anyone in this business to fabricate these records, if they weren't keeping them in the regular course of business.

There could be some opportunity for somebody to organize them a little better or to go over them and, maybe, cure some missing pieces, but to do wholesale fabrication with 24-hour notice, I think, is remote. I think that the inspection aspect of this case, which was not part of the original complaint and is only brought about by the amended complaint, is the most troublesome from the regulatory point of view. And you'll see when I come to the questions, I have questions about the legal effect of having regulations which are arguably overbroad, as opposed to a statute, which may or may not be overbroad. But that's something that can be covered in the argument on Monday or in the briefing.

And I have -- well, let me pass that for the moment. There is also some aspects of the FBI testimony, particularly where individuals worked out of their home, as I recall their testimony, there were a few individuals where the agents said that when they went there, that is was a home, and as far as they could see, the individual whose records were being inspected, also worked out of the home.

And there were some examples from the photographs, where they took photographs, where the photographs were of private parts of the home that were not strictly limited to

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where the records were. Now, this may -- it's not clear to me that this may have been where the FBI agents were taken by the home owner. Now, there was one home owner who had them look at the records outside of his garage, his or her garage, as I recall.

But there were other home owners who welcomed the agents into their home, and I think in some instances, they looked at them in a living room, but in other instances, they were taken to another part of the home where photographs were taken. So I have some questions whether that raises any burdensomeness or privacy concerns or other concerns that should be covered by the argument.

Okay. Now, dealing with the experts -- one second. Okay. Now, before I get to the experts, we've had a lot of testimony -- well, some of what I'm about to refer to comes from expert testimony. We had a lot of testimony on two topics -- well, really, three topics. One is sexual activity -- well, it's really two topics -- sexual activity that is completely personal in nature. The most obvious example of this is husband and wife. And the testimony has shown that there are or could be husbands and wives who, for personal reasons, want to take video of themselves having sex.

Now, as I understand 2257, if they did that in their own home, and they kept it in their own home, and it had no further distribution, I doubt that 2257 is applicable. But if

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they were to send it to a tube site to be put on Redtube or PornHub, then arguably, 2257 is impacted. That is, they would have to supply a photo ID of themselves attesting that they're over 18, even though it may be obvious that they're over 18.

And the tube site would have to put the 2257 notice

-- it's unclear to me -- but presumably, the husband and wife

may have to put the 2257 notice on their video before they

sent it to the tube site. And for sure, it would be, then,

the tube site would have to put it on the video, but it may be

covered by the tube sites general 2257 notice. I'm not sure

about that.

So that is one area of concern. But there is clearly evidence on the record that this is a fact, that this -- this is happening, and not only happening with husbands and wives, but it happens with committed couples, both gay couples and heterosexual couples of various stages of commitment. They may be living together. They may be going steady, whatever that means these days. They may be engaged. They may just be exploring each other sexually to see if they want to have a more permanent relationship. But it exists.

The second area, which we've had a lot of testimony about is the youthful looking person, and also -- and closely related to that is the concept of the teen, T-E-E-N, because by definition, a teen could be either under 18, that is, a person 13 to 17 or they could be 18 or older, that is, 18 or

19.

And just remembering what our witness this morning, Dr. Linz, testified, one fact that he said that I thought was relevant, and I'm only pointing this out in particular, because it's so recent, is that when he did his statistics on Google searches, and he compared, and he got -- and as I recall his numbers -- well, I wrote it down. Just a minute. When he did teen, 18 or 19, he got, as I recall, 76 million hits, but when he did -- no, he did porn, 18 or 19, he got 76 million hits, but when he did teen porn, he got double that -- almost double that amount.

Now, that, to me, is one fact of some in the record that shows a great deal of usage of the word teen in the promotion and the advertising of sexually explicit material by tube sites, by video sites, by others, Sinclair Institute, as well, who maintain that they're doing this, primarily, for education and health. But inferentially, I think that a lot of the people who access their sites are doing it for their erotic content, and I think the facts are obvious that the use of the word teen is designed to attract people to view these sites or to buy the videos because they're interested in very younger looking performers. And I think that is an important fact in this case that cannot be ignored.

All right. Now, I'm going to get to the experts. All right. Concerning Dr. Drouin, she was one of the early

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witnesses here, D-R -- I'm not sure I'm pronouncing her name right. She was the young lady from Minnesota, I think, and Dr. Zimmerman. I thought their testimony was similar. They testified extensively to the growing and very high usage of new computer devices, computer-related mobile devices, mobile phones, iPads, other kinds of tablets that did not exist when the statute was enacted, that enable people to send messages to each other that have some sexual content. And this is generally referred to as sexting, S-E-X-T-I-N-G.

And they testified that based on their surveys and their studies that this was a very prevalent activity among young people and older people, as well, but also among young people. And I think they said that there was no way of knowing how much of it was done by people under 18 or people over 18, and that people who did this, even though they were technically subject to 2257 that none of them were adhering to it, that they were ignoring it.

What conclusions could be drawn from that, I'll leave for the argument or the briefing. I don't -- I found them credible, but I am not sure what weight is attached to that testimony, and because I think that this testimony is in a different category than the testimony of the use of the word teen and the use of young adult images that are in the other types of sexually explicit adult entertainment, and that the Third Circuit has said or shown that the 2257 is content

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neutral and have instructed me to particularly pay attention to the narrow tailoring prong of the unconstitutional as applied test.

So it may be, but this is something I leave for Monday, it may be that the plaintiffs take the position that because we now have technology that allows millions of people to be involved in sending sexually explicit, graphic images that are subject to 2257, but they don't know about or care about or pay attention to 2257, that that's another reason why it should be struck down as unconstitutional as applied. That's a question. So I invite counsel to discuss that on Monday.

As far as Dr. Linz is concerned and Ms. Wolak -- did I pronounce that correctly -- who was a Government witness a couple days ago, they testified, once again, to the prevalence of this, as well. They testified to -- I think Ms. Wolak, in particular, testified to the -- from her point of view, the attractiveness of the pubescent or pre-puberty young adult that is under 18 to producers of pornography, and the -- and that the danger of doing -- that 2257, as I recall her testimony, served a strong value in requiring producers to make sure that their performers were 18 or older, because there was a lot of interest in using children under 18 who were not sexually mature, but who were obviously prepubescent and pre-puberty, and nonetheless, they were often targets of

producers, and that 2257 is valuable in that respect.

That, in my mind, is different from a lot of the other testimony where we were talking about well developed --sexually well developed children, that is, who were under 18 but could easily pass for being over 18, and therefore, 2257 served a value as to them by -- by producers being required to make sure they were over 18, even though they looked over 18.

So we've got a legal -- what I see here is, we have a legal barrier, so to speak, is 18 or above; it's 17 or below. On the day someone becomes 18, they become legal. Before that, they're not legal. And by the way, this reminds me of a movie I saw. I don't mean to digress, but it makes a point. It's the movie about Hustler magazine, the founder of Hustler magazine that I saw. It's an R-rated movie, and it doesn't have any explicit sex, but it talks about explicit sex. And I think we all know that Hustler magazine portrays explicit sex.

But in the opening scenes of the movie, the man who -- and I'm blanking on the names here -- but the very well known actor who plays the publisher of <u>Hustler</u>, before he started <u>Hustler</u> is running a bar, and he has -- a young lady comes in and wants to be a strip-teaser in the bar. And he asks her point-blank, you know, and the dialogue is very colorful, as only Hollywood can make it, but he asks her very point-blank, you know, I gotta know, are you 18, are you legal

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age? And she hems and haws and says, well, you know, I'm this close, and she puts her two fingers up, you know, like it's an itty bitty difference, like, maybe it's a day or two. And I think she says, at one point, well, before anybody finds out, I'll be over 18, something like that. I forget the dialogue.

But it points out both the problem for the producer. It points out the legitimacy of the 18 or over rule. It points out the burden on people who want to do work that is restricted to people over 18, and the enticement of doing it because it could be a lot of money. And the young lady in the movie, I think she needed this job. And being -- probably being a stripper, because she had a very well -- she was very pretty, had a very well developed body, that was probably, you know, a very good -- probably be a very good, well paying job for her, better than being a waitress or something else. I'm not sure she was ready to go to law school.

But that pointed -- I thought that graphically pointed out the issue that I face in this case, you, as advocates face, and the reviewing courts face and did face before and sent back to me for exploring a record -- and for making a record. And that's what we've been doing.

The last witness is Dr. Dines. Two points about Dr. Dines. I thought some of her statistics were valuable. I thought that her percentages had validity. I thought they made some valid points. I thought that she was very biased

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against the pornography industry, and I will take that into account. I think she made an improper assumption, in a lot of her testimony that everybody who was in that industry was in it to make money, and that economic motivation was the only motivation, and I think that her feelings about that are belied by the testimony.

Okay. All right. Now, I'm going to retire with my law clerk, Sarah, and I'm going to go over my notes to see if there's anything else I need to say. I'm going to come back in with my questions, which I am going to give you in writing, and I'm going to file them. They'll be of record. And then we're going to adjourn. Okay. Thank you for your patience. Just give me another ten minutes. Okay?

MR. SWINTON: Thank you, Your Honor.

(Recess, 1:32 p.m. to 1:59 p.m.)

THE COURT: Let's go on the record. Okay. Here are the questions. We're going to file them, so they'll be of record.

MR. MURRAY: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, what I was -- I'd like to start at 9:15. There's only two witnesses. And then I would like to say that each side will have an hour for your argument. Okay. And maybe a little bit of time for you to put forth -- and then maybe a little bit of time for you to start to -- and I'm not sure we can cover all of these in an hour, but it's up to

you how you want to spend the hour, but you -- maybe we'll have a briefing schedule.

Are you talking about briefs yet or --

MR. BLADUELL: We did.

MS. WYER: We would rather keep it --

THE COURT: I don't need to know now, but you're free to go first, the plaintiffs, and then the defendants, only you get a shorter time frame for it.

MR. MURRAY: We were suggesting to them, and so far, maybe they don't want to, we thought maybe if we did simultaneous briefs, and then each side get to reply to that, it might even be a better way to --

THE COURT: If that's what you want to do.

MR. MURRAY: But I don't think we -- we don't have an agreement on it, but we'll continue to talk, and if not, we'll come up with a schedule and an agreement, unless you would prefer the normal way.

THE COURT: No, that's fine.

MR. MURRAY: If your preference is that we do it; they do it in reply --

THE COURT: Yes, my -- my preference is that the plaintiff would go first.

MR. MURRAY: Then that's --

THE COURT: And not just because you have the burden, but --

MR. MURRAY: That's what we'll do then. 1 2 THE COURT: -- you had the -- you know, you are the moving party on the record. 3 4 MR. MURRAY: Then that's what we'll do. MS. WYER: Are we in agreement on that schedule, 5 then? 6 7 MR. MURRAY: It's pretty good, but let us --8 THE COURT: Do you want to agree on page limits? 9 I'm not going to enforce page limits, but it might be a good idea for you to agree on it, but I don't want to give you page 10 limits, and then have tiny type, and I'll need my magnifying 11 12 glass to read it. Or you want to agree to a word limit? 13 Think about it. 14 MR. MURRAY: We will, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: I don't normally put page limits, okay, 16

but I'd like it to be an hour each on the arguments.

MR. MURRAY: Okay. Thank you so much.

MS. WYER: About the exhibits, we have a box that has both the exhibits admitted before today and the ones we just moved in.

THE COURT: Yes.

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MS. WYER: But they're not in sequential order, like for each -- each set of those are sequential, but they're not all marked so --

THE COURT: Well, I'd really rather have them in

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1	sequential order.
2	MR. MURRAY: Right.
3	MS. WYER: So would you we could
4	THE COURT: Even if you delay it until Monday.
5	MS. WYER: Okay.
6	THE COURT: All right. I'd rather have them in
7	sequential order.
8	MS. WYER: Okay.
9	THE COURT: Have a very nice weekend.
10	MR. SWINTON: Thank you, Your Honor.
11	MS. WYER: Thank you, Your Honor.
12	MR. MURRAY: You, too, Your Honor.
13	MR. BLADUELL: Thank you.
14	(Proceedings concluded at 2:01 p.m.)
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1	CERTIFICATION
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4	I, Jacqueline M. Mullica, court approved
5	transcriber, certify that the foregoing is a correct
6	transcript from the official electronic sound recording of the
7	proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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12	June 20, 2013
13	JACQUELINE M. MULLICA
14	DIANA DOMAN TRANSCRIBING
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